The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2675. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM ALBANY.

LAST HOURS OF THE SESSION.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad Grant Signed---The Remainder Vetoed.

The Bills Passed in the Assembly over the Veto.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

Gov. Morgan has approved the bill to confirm George Law's Ninth-avenue Railroad grant.

All the other Railroad bills are vetoed.

The Governor has also approved the bill to modify the penalty of capital punishment.

April 16—11 P. M.

The Toll bill has as many lives as a cat. It is killed to-day, comes up to-morrow, and after manifesting a little vitality, then goes dead again. It was up in the House this morning, and in the Senate this evening, but nothing came of it. It is rumored that it may come up again towards midnight, or to-morrow morning, and perhaps pass one or the other House in some shape; but it is not likely to pass both Houses in the same form.

The Senate this afternoon passed the bill to create the office of Captain of the Port.

This evening, in the House, the veto message of the Governor of five City railroads was taken from the table, and the message having been read, Mr. Jaques made a speech in support of the veto. While the discussion was going on, the Senate, having no business on hand, took a recess, and Senators came on the floor of the Assembly. The vote was first taken on the Avenue D road; the result was Ayes, 82; Noes, 25. The other bills then passed by substantially the same vote. There is some little doubt expressed about their passing the Senate, but I think they will go through.

The adjournment will probably take place to-morrow night. LEO.

From the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

The Governor has signed Geo. Law's Railroad bill confirming the grant of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, but no others. He has also signed the property qualification amendment bill, the capital punishment bill, the Croton water loan bill, the Bushwick-avenue bill and the bills to incorporate the parochial fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church and to fund the floating debt of New-York.

The following letter has been written to Ex-Secretary Tucker by Senator John McLeod Murphy:

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 16, 1860.

Hon. Gideon J. Tucker—*My Dear Sir*: The protracted Legislative session will, I fear, disappoint the hope I have indulged of meeting with the District Delegates at the National Democratic Convention at Charleston. I, therefore, write to you to express my regret that I am thus prevented from discharging a duty to my associates and friends. It is proper, however, that I should say to you, who will be in attendance upon the Convention, what my views are; of course in stating these views I am not influenced by any consideration affecting the contest between the two delegations from our State. I believe, as a matter of justice, that the South is entitled to the nomination, but that, if *success* is the paramount object of the Convention, Judge Douglas is the only person mentioned in connection with the Presidency who stands a chance in my judgment of an election. The Republicans know this well, and rely upon his defeat at Charleston as the prologue to the gratification of their wishes. Our duty, under these circumstances, is to nominate him, and thus achieve a new triumph for the Democratic Party. The eyes of the Nation are turned toward Charleston, and upon the result of the deliberations of the Convention depends not only the plan of battle, but the leader of the opposing forces. For the sake of the integrity and peace of the Union the South should yield its preferences and aid in the nomination of Douglas. It is a safe rule in all contests to consider the well-known convictions of those who are opposed to us. The Republicans fear Douglas and no other man. Personally, I do not admire him, but he has a measure of genuine pluck and ability which cannot fail to challenge admiration, and which no other man, I am quite sure, can awaken among the Northern masses. If Douglas is not nominated, Seward will undoubtedly be the candidate of the Republican Party, with such prospects of success as to impress me deeply with the dangerous character of the result. Still, as a true and faithful Democrat, I shall stand by the nominee of the Charleston Convention. I remain, my dear Sir,

Your friend, [signed] J. McLEOD MURPHY.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

The following bills were reported:

Relative to Harbor Masters of Port of New-York.

The Highland County bill.

Mr. Williams moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Cities and Villages—to give parties a further hearing.

Mr. Robertson opposed the motion. Its effect would be to kill the bill. He hoped the bill would be referred to the second Committee of the Whole, and made that motion. Lost.

The question pending on the motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee,

Mr. Robertson regarded this manner of defeating a bill an unfair and cowardly one. He moved that it be referred to the third Committee of the Whole. Lost, and the bill recommitted to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Goss moved forward the Academy of Music incorporation bill.

Mr. Spinola offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be and they are hereby tendered Hon. Robert Campbell, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Presiding Officer of the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Rochester Academy of Music and Art was passed.

Relative to surplus waters of the canal at Lockport and the lessees thereof.

Mr. Tauman moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—bill lost—10 to 12.

Mr. Abell moved a reconsideration of the vote, and that the motion be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Relative to diversion of surplus waters at Lockport.

Mr. Hammond, by consent, to provide for the payment of interest on loans for the enlargement and completion of the Canals—mill tax. Mr. H. moved the bill to its third reading.

Mr. Prosser objected. He regarded that it would be time enough for such a bill when the Senate shall have declared that the interest on the Canal Debt shall be paid by taxation. He hoped that time had not yet come, but that the railroad tolls would be applied to that purpose, without onerous taxation.

Mr. Hammond—Why, Sir, that has been voted down over and over again, and would the Senator repudiate?

Mr. Spinola moved the bill be the special order for 1 P. M. Agreed to.

Mr. Blood offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be and are hereby tendered to Hon. Nathan Lapham, for the able, impartial and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The Assembly returned the Railroad Toll bill amended—appointing Commissioners, &c., to confer with similar bodies of other States.

Mr. Williams moved that the Senate concur in the amendments.

Mr. Blood moved to amend by referring the bill to the Select Committee on *Pro Rata*.

Mr. Williams moved a further amendment to refer to the Committee on Grievances.

The whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Spinola offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The failure of the Executive to sign or veto important measures, which have passed both Houses of the Legislature by large majorities, has been the means of delaying and embarrassing legislation so that most of the necessary business remains incomplete; and

Whereas, The expiration of the one hundred days of legislation, fixed by the Constitution, finds even the financial measures requisite to save the State from protest and carry on the Government unacted upon, therefore,

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur) That this Legislature, when it adjourns on Friday, the 20th instant, will adjourn until Friday, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will then meet to finish up all business before the Legislature prior to the recess with the understanding and agreement that no new legislation shall be initiated.

Mr. Ramsey moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Rotch moved a resolution complimentary to James Terwilliger, Esq., Clerk of the Senate, for the fidelity and courtesy manifested in the discharge of his duties, which was unanimously adopted.

The bill relative to the publication of the Revised Statutes was called up, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report complete. Agreed to—14 to 11.

Mr. Rotch, a complimentary resolution, expressive of the high appreciation of the Senate of the services, ability and fidelity of C. P. Fairman, Esq., Journal Clerk of the Senate, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Goss called up the joint resolution relative to fixing the time for the final adjournment. Agreed to.

Mr. Bell moved to amend, by inserting 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Mr. Lapham moved to lay the question on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Munroe, that the Legislative Printer forward to members bound copies of documents, laws, &c. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To erect the new town of Southfield, Richmond County.

Relative to legal procedings and claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York City.

To provide for opening Paca-avenue, Kings County.

To authorize certain Methodist Episcopal Churches in Brooklyn to sell lands.

To amend the Brooklyn consolidation act.

The President appointed Messrs. J. M. Murphy, Munroe and Rotch the Select Committee to examine Central Park affairs.

Mr. Prosser, by bill, to amend the Revised Statutes of proceedings to recover demands against ships and vessels. Third reading and passed.

Recess till 4 P. M.

The Assembly amendments to the *Pro Rata* Commissioners' bill, naming the Comptroller, State Engineer and Auditor as Commissioners and applying the *pro rata* principle to roads, was taken up.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendments and rejected the bill.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Railroad Toll bill was then announced, with a message from the Assembly that that body insists upon its own bill.

Mr. Spinola moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments to said bill.

Mr. Williams moved to recede. Lost—Ayes 14, Nays 17.

Mr. Spinola's motion to adhere was then carried, 16 to 14, which closes all further conference, and finally kills the bill for the session.

The bill repealing the act of 1851 abolishing toll on the Central Railroad was then taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Sessions moved to substitute reimposing tolls, but allowing roads, if they so select to commute for said tolls by paying $1,300,000 in four years or sooner if they desire, and removing the existing restrictions on way fare on the Central road. Which road is to pay $1,000,000 of said commutation.

The motion to substitute the Commutation bill was carried, 16 to 14.

Mr. Sessions moved to amend the substitute by making the commutation payable in three years, by twelve installments.

Progress was then reported.

In the Senate, Mr. Goss moved to lay the report of the Committee on the table. Lost, 12 to 19.

Considerable skirmishing took place on the part of of the Toll and Pro Rata Senators, to drive off action on the bill, when

Mr. Spinola spoke in denunciation of the course of those who all the session had been calling for revenue, and pleading the bankrupt condition of the State, and now defeated by parliamentary tricks a measure giving $1,300,000 to the State. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried—22 to 4. Recess till 8 o'clock.

Mr. Truman made a motion to take the Toll Commutation bill from the table.

Motion lost by 9 to 19.

The Senate then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill for a railroad in Houston and other streets in New-York.

After some debate and several amendments, were all read a third time, and passed.

The bills to incorporate the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company, and to incorporate the Hermitage Association, New-York, were passed.

Recess for half an hour.

Mr. Manierre, from the Committee of Conference on the New-York Tax Levy, reported the bill as agreed on by the Committee.

Mr. Bell inquired whether the appropriation to the Commissioners of Records was in for which the Governor had once vetoed the bill.

Mr. Hammond said the Senate was not here to shape legislation to the views of the Governor, but to represent their constituents and act for the interests of the State. He repudiated the idea of yielding his convictions to the views of any particular man.

Mr. Connolly explained that the item referred to had been modified so that the appropriation could not be drawn until after a judicial decision.

The bill was then passed by 24 Ayes, and the Senate adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is understood that the vote of the Committee of Conference stood for retaining the appropriation, as follows: Messrs. McQuade, O'Rourke and Woodruff, of the Assembly, and Manierre and Connolly, of the Senate. Against it were Messrs. Van Horn and Tucker, of the Assembly, and Richmond of the Senate.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

Bills were passed to encourage and provide for general vaccination in the State; to regulate the sale of poisons; to incorporate the Coast Wrecking Company.

Mr. Callicot was appointed a member of the Committee of Conference on the Supply bill, in place of Mr. Conkling, absent from the city.

Mr. Callicot asked consent to introduce a resolution appointing a Select Committee of three to investigate the cost of running ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, the amount of capital involved and the profits made, &c., and report to the next Legislature; the Committee to serve without compensation.

Mr. Briggs said he had not been consulted in the matter, and experience had shown the inutility of such investigations. He therefore objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. Callicot said he had been informed that Mr. Briggs had been consulted. He had no desire to be the Chairman of the Committee himself or to serve on the Committee. He would move that Mr. Briggs be made Chairman, if he would withdraw the objection.

Mr. Briggs insisted on the objection, and the resolution was rejected.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the New-York Tax Levy bill, by a vote of 13 to 68.

A Committee of Conference was agreed on, as follows: Messrs. McQuade, Tucker, Van Horn, Woodruff and O'Rourke.

Mr. Flagler reported that the Conference Committee on Tolls have resolved to disagree. He moved that the House insist on its own bill, repealing the act of 1851. Carried.

Also, the New-York Unsafe Building act, amended. The House concurred.

Also, to the bill providing for the payment of interest of Canal Drafts and Certificates.

Also, to the bill to extend Third-street, Brooklyn.

VETO OF THE NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD BILLS.

The Governor sent in his veto of the City Railroad bills:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 16, 1860.

To the Assembly:

I return to the Assembly, in which they originated, the following bills, authorizing the construction of railroads in the streets of the City of New-York:

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Avenue D, East Broadway, and other streets and avenues of the City of New York.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad track on South, West, and other streets in the City of New-York.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh-avenue, and in certain other streets and avenues of the City of New-York.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth-avenue, Forty-second-street, and certain other avenues and streets of the City of New-York.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Fourteenth-street, and other streets and avenues of the City of New-York.

No person appreciates, more fully than myself, the utility of railroads as a medium of communication between distant sections of a great city.

In the conviction that greater facilities in this respect were required in New York, I took occasion, in my Annual Message, to advert to this necessity, and to recommend "that the number of railroads in the upper part of the City be increased;" and took occasion in this connection to add, "in doing this, however, care should be taken, while limiting and equalizing the rates of fare on all railroads in that City, to render the valuable franchise a source of income to the City." It was obvious, therefore, to the Legislature, from these declarations, that all which was necessary to secure my approval of the additional railroad facilities required by the interests of the citizens of New-York, was, that the grants for this purpose, which might be made, should impose suitable conditions, in view of the valuable franchises granted; should guard against the abuse of the privileges conferred, and should require the services to be performed at the least cost to the public, consistent with the obligations imposed. It is because the bills before me fail to embody these essential provisions, and are deficient in other respects of those safeguards which I deem necessary to the protection of the public interests, that I am constrained to withhold my signature from the bills herewith returned. That the privileges proposed to be conferred in these acts are deemed of great precautionary value, needs no other elucidation than the fact that responsible individuals stand ready to pay a large bonus into the treasury of the City of New-York for the franchises conferred upon the persons named in these bills, without cost or equivalent.

I deemed some return to the City simply equitable, because the streets have been opened, graded and rendered ready for the reception of the rails proposed to be laid down, at the expense of property-holders, and that a suitable payment into the City Treasury would to that extent alleviate the burden of taxation which presses so heavily upon its citizens. Or if this method were deemed objectionable, it would have contented me had the bills in question so reduced the fares for the transportation of passengers as to have proved a veritable benefit to the humbler classes of citizens, who are driven far from the centres of business by the high rents prevalent in the more accessible districts of the City. In this respect, also, the bills before me fail to conform to the intimations contained in my Annual Message. Whilst it is notorious that the profits of the existing railroads in the City of New York are vastly disproportioned to the amount of capital actually invested, the roads now proposed are allowed to conform to the prices for the transportation of passengers charged by those already in operation, without any other restriction or reduction.

Again, the bills to which I am constrained to interpose my objections, are grants of power in perpetuity. Ordinary prudence, would suggest that this should be avoided. Powers that are useful to-day, under the changing circumstances of communities, and of municipal operations, may, a few years hence, become objectionable. Hence it is, that the exclusive benefits, of patents are limited; the existence of corporations circumscribed within certain periods; ferry franchises defined and restricted. The whole genius of our Government requires that privileges granted, especially those of pecuniary value, or affecting the public convenience, shall after a certain time cease, and the power of revision and amendment be exercised in accordance with the requirements of public interest.

But the privileges conferred in these acts, authorizing in some cases the entire engrossment of streets, are without limitation; and if, at any future time, the use of these public avenues should be demanded for other purposes, there is no determinate period to which the inhabitants or corporate authorities could look for a cessation of the privileges now granted. Nor is there any power reserved on the part of the Legislature to alter, modify or repeal these grants, however flagrant shall be the abuses which may grow up under them. Nor is there any provision in these bills prescribing a time within which the proposed railroads shall be constructed.

Secure in the privileges conferred, the parties in interest may delay action to such time as their own convenience shall be best subserved. In the meantime the immunities granted may be the subject of constant barter and sale, without the slightest accruing advantage to the public. Equally deficient are they in requirements as to the time and manner the cars shall run, or the distance to which a car, when started, shall proceed. Running in zigzag directions, it is in the power of the several companies to break their connections at short intervals; and thus, instead of carrying a passenger the whole distance he may wish to proceed, compel him to pay two or more fares before reaching the desired point.

An objection more flagrant than any to which I have adverted, is the utter want of responsibility which pertains to these associations. They are not required to file any articles of association, and within a month after organization the public may be entirely at a loss to know who are the parties in interest. Being without a corporate name and without corporate responsibility, prosecutions could only be maintained against individuals, and these with no accessible public record to exhibit either their names, residence or interests, might prove altogether intangible. And as if this impunity were not sufficient, the bills before me, violating all just precedent, provide that suits for damage or demand be brought exclusively in the Courts of the First Judicial District. Thus whilst the persons upon whom these privileges are conferred in these acts, are residents of various sections of the State, litigants are compelled to resort for redress to the City of New-York, no matter what may be the circumstances of the case, or how onerous the burden thus imposed. That this is a flagrant departure from the principles and practice which govern ordinary legal controversies cannot be questioned.

I have thus briefly stated my objections to these measures, drawn from the inherent defects manifest in the bills themselves. They are, in my judgment, of so grave a character, and so clearly calculated to destroy the utility of the measures proposed, that I cannot consent to become a party to their enactment. Sincerely do I deprecate the want of additional Railroad facilities in the City, with whose interests, social, civil and commercial, I have long been connected. But I cannot consent to the sacrifice of permanent interests for temporary advantages. The measures thus objected to are, in their present shape, at variance with justice and sound policy; not in consonance with the wishes or the wants of the great mass of those for whose benefit they are professedly designed, and being deficient in those legislative safeguards, which should mark wise and discriminating legislation, my only alternative lies in the exercise of my constitutional prerogative, and I therefore return them severally without my signature.

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. McQuade moved to lay the communication on the table, and that it be printed forthwith. Agreed to—68 to 31.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill relative to certain roads, avenues and streets in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Flagler reported the action of the Conference Committee on the Railroad Toll bill.

On meeting the Senate Committee, the House Committee proposed, as a compromise:

To limit the act to two years.

This was not accepted by the Senate Committee, who proposed:

1. Three-fourths toll.
2. Same tolls on freight passing through the Oswego Canal to the Erie as on that entering at Buffalo.
3. To discriminate on freight so as to prevent diversion of way-freight to the Erie road.
4. Limiting the act to three years.
5. Or, a commutation for an aggregate amount.

The Assembly Committee declined these propositions.

No other propositions were made, and the Committees dissolved.

Mr. Flagler stated the reasons which had induced the action of the House Committee, and moved that the House *insist* upon its amendments. Agreed to—64 to 27.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

The Governor has signed the Anti-Rent bill.

The following bills were passed:

To protect boarding house keepers by giving them some lien on baggage with inn-keepers.

Granting certain privileges to the South-Side Railroad Company, Long Island.

Two attempts were made to introduce a resolution of final adjournment to-morrow at 11 o'clock, both of which was lost.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the Supply bill was agreed to—86 to 9.

To incorporate the East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

To amend the Charter of the Hope Fire Insurance Company.

Requiring School District lines to be definitely described and recorded.

To increase the compensation of the matrons of the Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. McQuade moved to take from the table the veto Message of the Governor on the City Railroad bills.

The Message having been again read—

Mr. Jaques spoke in support of the veto. He trusted the House would heed the communication from the Governor, which was at once the opinion of one brought up in New-York, conversant with the interests and wants of the City, and the warning of a Governor of a great State against hasty, unjust and unconstitutional legislation.

Mr. McQuade asked where the Governor, in his Message, designated the measures as hasty, unjust and unconstitutional?

Mr. Jaques said the Governor points out no less than six objections to the bills, which stamp them with such a character. He argued at length in support of the Governor's positions, and declared that the sentiments of the Executive were those of nineteen-twentieths of the people of New-York.

Messrs. Arculabius, Finch and the Speaker argued in favor of the bills, and against the positions of the Governor.

The speaker canvassed the act of the Governor in signing the Ninth-avenue bill and vetoing the others, declaring it inconsistent and unaccountable.

After a very spirited debate, during which Mr. Palmer warmly defended the Governor, the previous question was ordered and the following bills were all passed over the veto of the Governor by votes of 82 to 25.

Avenue D bill.
Seventh-avenue bill.
Fourteenth-street bill.
South and West-street bill.
Tenth avenue and Forty-second-street bill.

During the passage of the bills many of the Senators were in the Chamber, the Senate having taken a temporary recess, while the lobbies were densely packed.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they adhere to the amendments to the Toll bill.

Mr. Flagler said that this fixed the position of the Senate, and that in view of the smallness of the proposed commutation of $1,300,000, and of the objectionable policy of the commutation, he moved that the House adhered to its own bill.

Mr. Miller also spoke against the Senate amendments, and in favor of altering.

The motion to adhere was carried by 70 to 19.

A vote of thanks was unanimously adopted to Wm. Richardson, chief Clerk, and his assistants, for their able and courteous conduct during the session.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Gov. King.

Mr. Flagler moved that the bill to provide means for the payment of the interest on the debt for the canal enlargement be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to report complete, there being no means to supply the exigencies of the Government unless direct taxation is agreed to.

The bill was reported back. It imposes a tax of one and three eighths of a mill. It was then read a third time and passed.

The taxes now imposed are as follows:

For Common Schools, three-quarters of a mill.

Interest on two and a half million loan, one-quarter of a mill.

General purposes, one and one-eighth mill.

For the completion of the Canals, one and a half mill.

For the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, one-quarter of a mill.

For the interest on the twelve million debt, one and three-eighths of a mill.

Total four and one-quarter mills. Adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—THE WASHOE MANIA—THE BULKHEAD QUESTION, &C., &C.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, April 16.

The Overland Mail coach, with regular California dates to the 28th ult., and telegraphic dispatches to the 27th, arrived here last night. The news by this coach is in the main anticipated by the Pony Express at noon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 26.

The ship *Andrew Jackson*, which arrived here on the 24th, made the trip from New-York in 89 days and seven hours, which is claimed to be the quickest trip ever made—the famous trip by the *Flying Cloud*, in 1854, being 89 days 8 hours.

$35,000 was received at the Mint last week, from the Allison mine alone—the result of five days' work.

The California Central Railroad is nearly completed to Lincoln, eighteen and a half miles beyond Folsom, the present terminus. The contract for building the road the balance of the distance to Marysville has been let, and the work will commence immediately, and an active movement has been commenced by the same parties who have built the Central Railroad thus far, to branch from it in another direction, so as to unite Sacramento and Stockton.

A bill providing for a Commission to survey the harbor of San Francisco and report to the next Legislature whether a bulkhead is necessary to protect the harbor, and, if necessary, a plan for its construction, has already been introduced in the Senate and will be advocated by the opponents of the bulkhead bill, which is now engaging so much legislative attention.

The interior papers record the progress of what they all predict is destined to be an immense emigration of California miners to the Washoe mines. It is estimated that the number of people who daily pass over the mountains to these mines already exceeds 100, and the number is steadily increasing.

The Sonora *Age* says: All are going, rich and poor, miners, farmers, doctors, lawyers, gamblers and Chinamen. Animals of all kinds are in great demand. The price of revolvers and bowie knives has advanced, and from present indications we are led to believe that Tuolumne County will, within a few months, lose one half of her male population. The reports from the Washoe mines are almost uniformly favorable and exciting.

One thousand and five hundred dollars have been subscribed to build a jail at Carson city.

The law creating the office of Beef and Pork Inspector, levying a tax of 5 cents per bbl. to pay for inspection, has gone into operation.

Arrived, March 24, ship *Northern Light*, from Manilla; 25th, ship *Robin Hood*, 107 days from New-York.

Sailed, 24th, ship *Wild Hunter*, for Callao; 25th, *Jean Baptiste*, for Callao.

The following is by telegraph to Telegraph Camp No. 17, this side of Fresno.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 27—4 P. M.

Market continues altogether inactive. Operators still have confidence in Provisions, because the news from New-York shows moderate shipments.

Fires.

STORES AND NEWSPAPER OFFICE AT ST. JOHNS, MICH.

ST. JOHNS, Mich., Monday, April 16.

A fire this morning destroyed the following property: Munger & Bro., dry goods; J. Hicks, dry goods; Vancise, grocery; Wright, millinery goods, and the *Republican* Office, with its types and press. The loss is estimated at $20,000, with but a small insurance.

STORES AND DWELLINGS AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS, Monday, April 16.

A fire last night destroyed nine stores and shops on Canal-street, two dwellings, one storehouse and three barns on Kent-street, and one dwelling-house on Spring-street. The buildings were all of wood Total loss about $25,000; insured for $8,000.

Injunction Against the Newark and Orange Horse-car Railroad, at Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, April 16.

An injunction against further progress on the Newark and Orange horse-car Railroad, has been granted by Chanceller Green, at the instance of Owen McFarland, of this city, and the work is now suspended. The ground had been broken from the Market-street dépôt to Broad-street and the rails laid for a portion of this distance. The grounds upon which the injunction was asked for have not transpired. This is the first horse-railroad organized in this city, and its sudden stoppage creates much excitement.

Escape of Prisoners.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Monday, April 16.

This morning, two prisoners in the county jail escaped. They dug through a wall eighteen inches and a stone wall two feet thick, when they knocked down the jailor, stole his keys, and escaped through the main entrance. One was a barber, under ten years' imprisonment, and the other a horse thief. A heavy reward is offered for their arrest.

From New-Orleans.

DEPARTURE OF AID FOR MIRAMON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 14.

It is reported that a vessel with ammunition etc., for Miramon will leave here shortly.

Sinking of a Western Steamer.

MEMPHIS, Monday, April 16.

The steamer *Defender*, bound from New-Orleans to Pittsburgh, snagged and sank near Lacoina on Saturday evening. The boat with her heavy cargo is a total loss. Three deck passengers were lost.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 16.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street, $6. WHEAT firm at $1 70@$1 80 for White, and $1 48@$1 50 for Red. CORN active at 75c.@77c. for White, and 72c.@73c for Yellow. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY steady at 22¼c.@22½c. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 16.

FLOUR active and firm, at $6 for superfine. WHEAT advanced 2c. in demand, but little offering; White, $1 70@$1 72; Red, $1 50@$1 52. CORN advanced 1c.; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow, 75c. PROVISIONS quiet; Sides, sales 50,000 lbs., at 9⅜c; Shoulders, sales 50,000 lbs., at 7¼c.@7½c. LARD firm, at 11¾c.@12½c. MESS PORK $18 25@$18 50. WHISKY dull at 23½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 16.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¾; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 50½; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅜. Sight Exchange at par @ 1-20 discount.

From the Texan Frontier.

PARTICULARS OF THE MESA AFFAIR.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 24th ultimo gives the following particulars of the affair at La Mesa on the 17th:

"It appears that the commander of the Mexican forces saw our troops cross the river, and acknowledged that he knew they were going to the Mesa to attack Cortina. Our troops heard his spies in the chaparral and threw out a party to observe them, but no communication was received from the Mexicans giving information that a portion of the National Guards were there.

Our troops advanced, heard the *sentinela alerta* of the guard, saw the picket run into the camp, heard the long roll beaten, and still moved on. No challenge was given by the Mexicans, and everything indicated an enemy's camp. They approached to within forty or fifty yards, fired upon the corrals occupied by the Mexicans, the fire was returned, some of the Mexicans fled to the chaparral, and some shut themselves up in the *jacales*, and were made prisoners. And it was not till after the officer in command had surrendered that they learned that a portion of the National Guards were there; upon which their arms and other property taken in the fight were immediately restored.

Four Mexicans were killed, and our party lost four horses.

From la Mesa our forces returned to the river, and camped at San Lorenzo. On the 18th they started down the river escorting the steamer *Ranchero*, and camped at the Ballitas. At la Bolsa they killed the celebrated thief and cut-throat, Faustino, Cortina's Indian Captain. On the 19th they left the river, and at rancho Maguey killed a Cortina man who fired upon them. On the 20th they reached the Cavutano rancho, forty miles from the Rio Grande del Norte, and failing to find Cortina, returned to San Lorenzo the same evening. At Ratamitas they found a detachment of Mexican National Guards, some twelve miles nearer the river than they had been. On the 21st, in pursuance of an order from Major Heintzleman, they returned to the American side of the river.

They purchased their supplies, and the officers were careful to suffer no one to molest the person or property of any peaceable Mexican.

Although the Mexican National Guards were out at the same time searching for Cortina, their search was confined to the rear of our troops, and generally between them and Matamoros; and had previously been made mostly in front of Capt. Ford's Camp.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Mr. Latham, of California, on the Territorial Question.

The House Declines to Adjourn Over for the Conventions.

MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS OF DELEGATES.

Interesting Report on the Coolie Trade.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR LATHAM.

The speech of Senator Latham, to-day, gave great satisfaction to his friends. He studiously avoided any issue directly involved in the Presidential contest.

THE HOUMAS LAND GRANT.

Mr. Benjamin, alluding to the attacks made upon him in connection with the Houmas land grant, inquired of Senator Toombs, Chairman of the Select Committee, to know if anything appeared during the investigation of the matter at all implicating his motives of action. Mr. Toombs responded in the negative, when Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Slidell said they would take an early opportunity to be heard in regard to the whole subject.

THE SANBORN ARREST.

Senator Sumner opened a broadside on Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in regard to his Harper's Ferry Committee, and the arrest of Mr. Sanborn. One of Milton's judges in hell, he said, had made it a rule, first to punish and then to hear. It would seem that the Senator from Virginia had adopted this rule as a precedent. Mr. Mason, smiling, said there was nothing in this extravagant language which he could take as personal. He left it for the Senate to deal with such lack of decorum. Senators looked at each other as if apprehensive of a difficulty, but Mr. Sumner proceeded in a feeling appeal for Mr. Sanborn, (without further interruption. The whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER DIFFICULTY.

Messrs. Pryor and Potter appeared in the Hall to-day, as usual, and no demonstration of any kind was perceptible. The correspondence is the subject of much criticism. One thing is evident—each party is perfectly satisfied as it stands, which is most fortunate.

SHALL THE HOUSE ADJOURN?

Those favorable to an adjournment for the Charleston Convention, finding no chance to succeed, changed their tactics, and moved an adjournment till Monday week, to give time to have the desks restored in the Hall. This rallied a larger vote, and the motion would have been carried but for the determined resistance on the part of the Republicans, who are opposed to any adjournmen. It comes up as the first business in order to-morrow.

PROTECTION FOR THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Gen. Hamilton and Maj. Brittan have again addressed the Military Committee in favor of the Texas Regiment bill, and have demonstrated the impassibility of making the infantry efficient by mounting them Recruits in the Army are not horsemen, while the Camanches are the best horsemen in the world. Secretary Floyd's lettter was received by the Committee. President Buchanan gave as his reason for not doing so was a fear that his recommendation would injure the bill in the present state of party feeling. The result is still unsettled.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Administration can see no force in Mr. Simmons' amendments to the Mexican Treaty. The Mexican Treaty with England, placing the latter on a footing with the most favored nations, would not give her the benefit of a reciprocal commercial treaty with us. We have such treaties with England and France; yet the United States would hardly claim any benefit of reciprocal treaty made between those nations. Mr. Simmons' object is desirable, but there is no ground for the fear he entertains.

PROSPECTS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Postmaster Cook offered, at the dinner table, to bet $5,000 that Douglas, if nominated, would lose Illinois. Judge Colton, of New-Orleans, introduced himself, and proposed taking the bet. Mr. Cook declined, on the ground that he didn't know the individual. Afterwards he became very abusive of Senator Douglas, in Brown's Hotel, when Hon. Mr. Logan stepped up and pronounced him a "lying thief from Chicago." Mr. Cook turned away, evidently not hearing the remark. Thus things are becoming lively. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER DIFFICULTY.

There are some singular facts connected with the arrest of Mr. Potter. The officer called at the Venue House and sent up the name of Mr. Keitt, or Keiss. Mr. Potter sent word for him to come up. When he was ushered in, he informed Mr. Potter that he had come on unpleasant business. Mr. Potter supposed that the correspondence was to be reopened, and that Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, was below. The officer then informed him that he had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Pryor and himself. Mr. Potter expressed his surprise, as he had been in the House and on the street and had participated in debate. The officer said he had been to Alexandria, but found the Mayor and all Mr. Pryor's friends opposed to an arrest, and that he was obliged to let him go. Mr. Potter then went to the magistrate's office and gave bonds. About this time Mr. Chisman arrived in Washington with Mr. Pryor's last note to Mr. Potter. Mr. Chisman was subsequently arrested and brought to this city, but was allowed to go without bonds. Mr. Allen, the officer who arrested Mr. Potter, was shown all the correspondence at Alexandria, but not the notes from Mr. Pryor accepting the terms proposed by Mr. Potter. Mr. Pryor was arrested to-day, and is to appear to-morrow and give bail. A street fight was feared, and both parties were closely watched by their friends, to-day.

HOWARD VERSUS COOPER.

The case of Mr. Cooper is expected to come up on Wednesday. The result is regarded as inevitable that Mr. Cooper will be ousted, and Mr. Howard will obtain his seat. The noses have been counted, and Mr. Howard feels very confident of success. There will be a long debate on it, and the Republicans will attempt to press a vote on Wednesday.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Telegraph bill will come up to-morrow. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has the floor, and, it is understood, will speak against it.

THE POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

Messrs. Logan, of Illinois, M. C., and Ike Cook, ex-Postmaster of Chicago, had a lively and quite personal altercation to-night at Brown's Hotel. Mr. Cook bet $50 that Mr. Douglas would not get the nomination; $50 that he would not be reelected. Mr. Logan took both. Mr. Logan bet $50 that Cook's delegation (Anti-Douglas) would not be admitted at Charleston.

Mayor Wood arrived at Brown's Hotel to-day.

Douglas delegates are mustering strongly to-night, and are having a good time at their head-quarters The speeches are fine, and the liquor abundant. The remarks of Messrs. Hamilton, Clingman and Bolieny, were loudly applauded, as they pledged the South for the Little Giant. These gentlemen go into the fight at Charleston with entire confidence. P.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

Col. Fauntleroy writes to Lieut-Gen. Scott that his information from El Paso is that events are likely to be enacted on the border similar to those at Brownsville, and suggests the employment of volunteers; but this is discountenanced, and he is advised that the army forces in New-Mexico will be adequately increased.

Delegates to the Charleston Convention are arriving daily from distant (especially Western) States, and many gentlemen of political distinction are among those on the way thither.

Mr. Pryor was arrested to-day, and will to-morrow give security to keep the peace.

All the Democrats, with the exception of about 12, present in the House to-day, with 31 of the Opposition, favored Mr. Bonham's proposition to adjourn over during the week of the Charleston Convention. This will be definitely voted on to-morrow. Should it pass, the Senate, it is confidently expected, will concur.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade. It is a bill of nine sections. It provides for the construction of five steam screw sloops of war adapted to the African coast; increases the bounty from twenty-five to one hundred dollars; offers a reward of $100 for delivery to the United States Marshal of any slave landed in the country; makes the fitting out and ownership of vessels engaged in the Slave-trade piracy, and punishes with imprisonment for life instead of death; makes it criminal for a ship not registered to display the American flag as a badge of nationality; makes it the duty of the officers of a ship before going to the African coast to report to the United States Attorneys for examination, and provides that American vessels sold abroad shall return to the United States for a new register before going to the Coast of Africa.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) presented the return of United States Marshal Johnson on the warrant for the arrest of John Brown, Jr., in Ohio. The return states that it is impossible to arrest Brown unless armed force is used for that purpose.

Mr. Mason also presented the return on the warrant for the arrest of F. B. Sanborn, which recapitulates the facts as stated heretofore, and adds that no arrest can be made, owing to the judicial proceedings of the State of Massachusetts.

Both warrants and returns were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire and report if any further proceedings are necessary to vindicate the authority of the Senate and to effect the arrest of witnesses.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to refer the memorial of Mr. Sanborn to the same Committee.

Mr. Mason moved that it be rejected.

Mr. Sumner said he felt it to be his duty to protest against such a suggestion. It was related of one of the Judges of hell that he punished first and heard afterwards. The Senator from Virginia had taken that as a precedent.

Mr. Mason said that the Senator had used language in making opposition to a motion which, so far as his intercourse with gentlemen went, he had never heard used outside the Senate. He could not take it as personally offensive. The Senate was the best judge of what was due its decorum.

Mr. Sumner said the Senator from Virginia, in his self-confidence, had undertaken to lecture him on manners. In reply, he would say that when any outrage comes before the Senate he should speak of it as it deserved, and if any precedent from a bad place should apply he should not hesitate to use it.

Mr. Mason briefly replied, but his remarks were inaudible.

Without disposing of the matter the special order came up, being Mr. Brown's Territorial resolutions.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) said it is now eighty-four years since this country was admitted into the family of nations, during which time she had been favored with unbounded prosperity, and millions had flocked to our shores. He thought that during this time we had advanced in political ethics to the extent that we had in our material progress. The Bank, Tariff, and last and not least, the all-absorbing and mischievous question of Slavery had all become secular. In the latter the widest scope had been given, and the most selfish passions prevailed. He proceeded at length to show that there was no irrepressible conflict between labor and capital. There was no capital State without its being a labor State.

Mr. Latham proceeded to show the superiority of the Caucasian race to the negro race, saying that the world were not indebted to the latter for anything important, either in science, literature or art. If the South should accept the theories of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. Seward,) it would puzzle him to point out a practical method by which his theories could be carried out. There is a universal law of nature existing throughout the animal and vegetable world, that life nowhere exists without the requisite conditions for its support. The negro will go wherever there are the conditions of his existence, wherever his labor will be profitable, and wherever, under the protection of his master, he will be free from that competition which will be his death and his destruction, and he will go nowhere else. The Kansas question was long since practically settled, and Slavery will always work out its own destiny. The irrepressible conflict with which we are threatened is the creation of Northern politicians for their own ends. It really exists nowhere. African Slavery has existed in this country from the formation of the Federal compact down to the present period, and we have flourished with it. The Northern States have got rid of it because it was not profitable for them. But they have done little or nothing towards improving the condition of the negroes in their midst. Take the negro as a class, Liberty has neither improved his condition nor his heart. The South has too large a negro population to be willing to emancipate them, and thus abandon them to idleness and vice. The South does not possess the same facility with the North to replace black labor with white labor, and as regards the cotton plantations, it cannot be done at all. The South has no desire to force Slavery into the North, any more than the manufacturer desires to force his fabrics upon a bad market. All the South asks is her constitutional rights, and to refuse to admit them is an infringement on the sacred compact by which we are bound together. The idea that there is an irrepressible conflict between Free Labor and Slave Labor is nothing but an abstraction.

He deprecated the means by which the Republican Party rode into power, and denied that the negro had ever advanced in intelligence for centuries. The "irrepressible conflict" was a Northern abstraction, used as a lever by sectional men for scattering fanaticism and riding on it into political power. It was due to the South that the North should let Slavery alone. He did not believe in the sincerity of the Republicans who declared they had no intention to interfere with Slavery in the States. It was incompatible with a sectional party. If the Union is to be preserved, the "irrepressible conflict" must be abandoned. The people coveted no conflict. They wanted none. They went on in the even tenor of their way, knowing full well that they possessed power to put down all politicians. California wanted no slave code; she desired to maintain her vested rights, to have the Constitution as it is, and to remain loyal to the Union. California wanted to be neither the ally of a Northern confederacy nor of a Southern confederacy; and he was surprised when his colleague stated, as was reported in the Press of his own State, that she would go with the South in case of a dissolution.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) said he had never said so.

Mr. Latham was glad to hear it, and pleased to have given him an opportunity to deny it. His colleague knew that California's interests were in the Union, and that she had resources unequalled by any other State. He believed that if the Judiciary and Executive failed to afford ample protection to property in the Territories, it was the duty of Congress to afford such protection, but he was utterly opposed to anticipating such an event. He had faith in the people, and if one section of the Union desired redress, he trusted that they would find it within the Constitution and Union. All had the right to take their property into the Territories, which were purchased by the common blood and treasure of all. He agreed with the speech of Mr. Douglas, made in the House in 1845, on reporting the bills for the admission of Florida and Iowa. He wanted no interpolation, no new interpretations, nor hair-splitting theories. In conclusion he spoke of the perpetuity of the Union, the affection for which was too deeply seated in the hearts of the people to be eradicated.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said he wanted a vote now on these resolutions.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the resolutions, and take up the Patent Law bill.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he hoped the resolutions would not be postponed. There should be a vote on them before the Charleston Convention. The friends of the party now in the City were waiting for gentlemen to show their hands.

The resolutions were postponed—yeas 27, nays 25.

The bill amending the Patent laws was taken up, and amended, but without a vote on its passage, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

A communication was received from the Doorkeeper, giving the number of employes under him, salaries, &c.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke of the necessity of reforming the abuses in and around the Capitol—there being two-thirds more offices than the public service demands. There were always a horde of office-seekers, who must be satisfied. He moved the subject be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (American,) suggested that it be sent to the Committee on Manufactures, who, having nothing to do, might manufacture something. [Laughter.]

After a consideration, it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that when the House adjourn on Friday, it be till the 1st of May, and that a message be sent to the Senate asking its concurrence.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved an amendment substituting the 21st of May. He was satisfied that if the House adjourn over for one Convention they should for another, as little or no business would be done.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to both propositions, and offered a substitute that Congress adjourn till the 5th of June.

The Speaker decided this out of order.

Mr. WINSLOW said it could be introduced as an independent proposition.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) proposed an adjournment *sine die*, on the 15th of June.

Decided out of order.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to table the whole subject.

Mr. KEITT understood it was proposed to recognize political Conventions by adjourning over for them.

Tabled—115 against 72.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law all American vessels from engaging in the Coolie-trade, or from transporting apprentices, so called, to the West Indies or other ports of the world;

Submitted an elaborate report, accompanied by a bill prohibiting such transportation.

In his report Mr. ELLIOT says that about twenty years ago, soon after the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, an emigration commenced in English ships, from the East Indian possessions of Great Britain, to the ports of British Guiana. The earlier attempts to introduce these Indian laborers or Coolies were unfortunate. Disease and quick mortality followed the emigrant, but the labor acquired by the planter was of much value; but the unusual labor, and the character of the climate, together with unkind treatment, induced terrible forms of disease, followed by certain death.

The facts becoming known in England and in East India, great excitement followed, and immediate action was taken by the Government in India to stop at once the emigration; but the value of the laborer had been felt upon the plantations in Guiana, and efforts were made to renew the traffic under restrictions so as to protect the life and health of the "emigrant." The earnest action of the East Indian Government was had, to the end that the emigrant should be transported with safety and with comfort, and that such constant oversight should be exercised in his behalf in his new home as would preserve his health. In 1842 an order was procured in Council by which the emigration was renewed, but regulations were adopted restricting the number of passengers in a ship, and providing comfortable accommodations, and terms of the contract for passage and labor were required to be fully explained before the emigrant proceeded on the journey. The expenses of the transportation were subject to a charge upon the colony, with the right to call upon the employer to repay them; and the emigrant was to know where he was going before he started.

The emigration has continued to Guiana and to Trinidad, but the Mauritius has been the favorite point of emigration. At the end of the term of service, the Coolies were to be sent back to India, and although the pay was small, $4 per month, yet these simple-minded people carried back with them such sums as made them comparatively independent, and induced others to seek their fortunes in the like way.

The importation of East Indian coolies into the single port of Mauritius, between 1843 and 1857, is exhibited below:

	Males.	Females.
1843	18,105	888
1844	44,454	5,047
1850	51,240	12,572
1855	96,142	25,121
1856	100,541	28,245
1857	102,821	31,466

The effect of so large an importation of laborers was the increase in the production of sugar, from 28,000 tons in 1838, to 118,000 tons in 1856. The great increase in the importation of females indicates an increasing willingness to emigrate and remain permanently in their new homes. This emigration was mainly carried on in British vessels, and under the immediate supervision of the East Indian Government, and was not in any wise compulsory.

But the "Chinese Coolie Trade" is an altogether different matter. It is not a "trade" between the emigrant and shipmaster. The coolie is seldom a party to the contract, but the subject of a contract made between parties (seeking to obtain by deception and fraud (unlawful gain) without his volition, for his skill and labor for a consideration not known to him, and not intended to benefit him. From the moment of his capture the coolie is a slave; the subject, first of deception, and then of a servitude in no degree different from that of an African slave.

This is the traffic which, by its atrocities and attendant sufferings, has attracted the attention of the Christian world—atrocities and sufferings which it were impossible for pen to describe, and by language that would not appropriately describe the African Slave-trade.

Since the settlement of California, there has been a Chinese emigration, voluntary on the part of the emigrant, and profitable to employer and employe; as, since the discovery of gold in Australia, there has been a similar emigration to that country. There may have been deception practiced in these instances; but the Committee have found it out of their power to discover anything requiring the attention of Congress in this class of emigration, and one sufficiently covered perhaps in the laws of Feb. 22, 1847, restricting the number of passengers to be transported to or from any American port in one vessel. There is just reason to believe that the provisions of this law should be applied to American vessels sailing between other ports than those of the United States, and such provisions will be found in the bill accompanying this report.

The Chinese Coolie trade is of recent origin, dating back to the time when the laws against the African Slave trade were most vigorously enforced, and resting *in theory* upon the voluntary action of the emigrant. Ship owners of unquestioned honor and integrity in our Atlantic ports engaged in the importation of Asiatics to Brazil. Among them were two official members of the Boston Board of Trade, who, *before* public attention was called to its cruelties, abandoned it at a great pecuniary sacrifice; and at their request a committee of the Board of Trade was appointed to examine into the statements concerning the traffic. Of this committee, Hon. ALEX. H. RICE, now a Representative in Congress from Boston, was Chairman. In his report, he says:

Late in the year 1854 Messrs. SAMPSON & TAPPAN made inquiries concerning the Coolie trade. The result was satisfactory to their minds. They subsequently contracted with the Government of Brazil for the delivery of 2,000 Chinese colonists, who should be liable on their account, to have their contracts for five years' labor transferred to the Brazilian Government; that, at the expiration of their service, lands should be given them on the Brazilian frontier, or that the Government should return to China those who wished. Subsequently Messrs. SAMPSON & TAPPAN had reason to believe that they were mistaken in the character of the traffic, and, although they were bound by their contract to pay £2,000 sterling in default, directed their agent to abandon the enterprise at whatever cost.

It is a mortifying fact that American ship-masters and Northern owners are found willing to connect themselves with a trade in many respects as barbarous as that of the African Slave-trade, (and in one respect more so,) a trade condemned by the entire civilized world as piracy.

In a dispatch from Mr. H. ROBERTSON, Acting Consul of the United States, dated at Havana, July 27, 1855, he sends to Mr. MARCY, our (then) Secretary of State, the intelligence of the arrival at that port of the American ship *Hound*, owned in Stonington, Conn. This vessel, with a register of 713, 28-95 tons, imported from Macoa 230 coolie passengers. The consignees were the "Colonization Company," represented by PERLDA & Co. These gentlemen protested against Capt. PECK, the master, for not having brought in his vessel 400 passengers who had been "prepared to embark," Capt. PECK having refused to receive more than 230. The Captain expressed himself ashamed of being concerned in such a trade, as after the information he had derived from the *passengers*, and subsequent knowledge of their treatment after their arrival, he declared it worse than he had ever heard or read in regard to the African trade.

Early and persistent remonstrance was made by Hon. PETER PARKER, United States Minister to China, after his arrival at Hong Kong in December, 1855, and in January of 1856 he issued a "notification," in which, on account of the atrocities, immoralities and illegalities connected with the trade, he calls upon all citizens of the United States to desist from engaging in it, forewarning all such that they forfeit the protection of their Government, and render themselves liable to severe penalties.

This action was in accordance with the Government instructions to Dr. PARKER.

The *Waverley*, an American ship, sailed from Swatow, an illegal port even for legal trade, bound to Callao with 450 Chinese coolies on board. She put in at Manilla on account of the death of her captain. She was sent into quarantine. The coolies supposing that they had arrived at their destination, tried to get possession of the boats to go ashore; the acting master fired among them, and the crew drove them below and closed the hatches. Fourteen hours after, on reopening the hatches, it was discovered *that three hundred of them had perished from suffocation!* The master excused himself by saying that he had no idea but there was air enough between decks, and he was fearful of being overpowered.

Until the recent treaties with England, Canton was the only Chinese port open to foreign vessels. Now there are four others—Amoy, Foo-Chow, Ningpo and Shanghai. American Consuls reside at each of these ports. Amoy was the chief point of exportation of coolies in the earlier history of the traffic, but latterly masters usually take their cargoes at illegal ports.

According to Dr. PARKER, the coolie-trade for Swatow, an illegal port even for legal trade, was, in 1855:

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Coolies.
American	5	6,592	3,050
British	3	3,821	1,938
Chilian	1	500	250
Peruvian	3	1,860	1,150
	12	12,773	6,388

The coolies are procured by purchase, and are as truly the subject of barter and sale as negroes on the African coast. Native Chinese are employed by "brokers" to entice them from their homes by hopes of profit, who sell them to the shipmasters. Sometimes the emissaries of the "brokers" resort to kidnapping men while asleep in their junks. The pretence of a contract but illy conceals the fact of their being made articles of merchandise. They are publicly sold, and kept in close confinement. They may implore Heaven, and their tears may wet the earth, but all in vain!

There are already in existence five places called "chütsze Kwan," or "pig pens." The price paid per coolie at these pens is $8. They are seduced by the swindlers, who address them, "I have a brother in Macao who has a carpenter's shop—I can get you a situation, when you will receive wages." To another they would say: "I should like to recommend you to a foreign house as a servant," &c., &c. Finding his victim young, talented and wealthy, the seducer would say, "I should like to accompany you to see the sights, and take you with me to a refreshment-room." When the poor simpleton gives credit to these fair speeches, he is conducted to a Macoa fast boat, that serves as a boat for criminals. Landing at Macoa, they are taken to the barracoons; there they are taught what to say, and pass muster. In these barracoons some have been flogged to death, and one witness testifies to ten cases of suicide within the inclosure.

On the 10th of April, 1856, the Governor of Canton issued a proclamation against the trade, in which he says: "On reading the old records I am so exasperated that the hair on my head stands erect;" and closes by offering a reward for the capture of the kidnappers.

About the same time, the Government of Peru made an attempt to control the traffic, and in a proclamation it is called "a species of slave-trade outraging humanity;" and says "that the excessive number of these persons shipped in small vessels, the scarcity and bad qualities of the provisions, have caused the death of at least one-third of the colonists, and the remainder arrive in port with dangerous diseases." The proclamation closes with a prohibition of the traffic, making liable for damages, owners of vessels who bring to Peru coolies who have been deceived.

If a man falls sick on these vessels and continues so for four days, he is thrown overboard.

In a memorial of the Chincha shipmasters to the Privy Council, it is written: "All the American shipmasters from the Northern and Southern States declare that they never saw or heard of Slavery approaching that of the middle island of the Chinchas in misery."

The Earl of CLARENDON, speaking of the condition to which they are reduced, calls it "a state of slavery more horrible than any he had ever seen."

The attention of the American Government was again called to the Coolie-trade by Hon. WILLIAM B. REED, our Minister to China, Jan. 13, 1858, in a letter to Mr. Secretary MARCY, in which he refers to the American ship *Kate Hooper*, of Baltimore, which sailed from Macao Oct. 14, 1857, for Havana, with 650 Coolies on board. The registered tonnage of the ship was 1,488 76-95 tons. At Angier the ship was reported in distress. The Coolies were so excited at the sight of land that they rose in mutiny. They were driven below and kept there. This was about three degrees below the equator. They tried to break open the hatches, and to fire the ship. Five of them were killed, several others wounded, and some twenty closely confined.

Mr. REED, in the same letter, makes reference to the American ship *Challenge*, which sailed from Swatow and put into Singapore, having an infectious disease on board. Mr. REED regrets that all the measures heretofore taken had proved inefficient, unfortified as they were by sanction or penalty. "Upon full consideration, I have deemed it best to attempt to arrest this traffic, by 'warning,' if not threat, which it will be for the Government at home to carry into effect." He then recites the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, and gave notice to the Spanish authorities that the traffic in his judgment was not according to law. The answer was a peremptory refusal to interfere, the reason of which is, that *the Spanish Consul-General receives a fee of five dollars for each Coolie shipped.* There can be no doubt but the trade is utterly repugnant to the laws of China. While Mr. REED was writing his letter, the *Flora Temple* was in sight, and within musket shot of the United States frigate *Minnesota*, and there her living cargo was taken aboard.

The tragic story of the destruction of the *Flora Temple* has but recently burdened the public prints. It is a tale of horror never exceeded in the annals of the ocean. She was as fine a merchant ship as ever entered the China Sea. She left Macao with a crew of fifty men and *eight hundred and fifty Coolies.* The deceived Coolies soon learned their cruel destiny, and, as all betrayed men would do, attempted to avert it. Just as they were leaving their native shores a party attacked and killed the guard. In the meantime the Captain, hearing the noise, with his brother and an Englishman interested in the cargo, rushed on deck armed with revolvers, and, after a dozen rounds, succeeded in driving back the mutineers, and keeping them below. Think of 850 full-grown men thus confined without light or air to be taken all the long way over the China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Atlantic!

On the following Friday the vessel struck a reef. Fearing to open the hatches, least the Coolies should retaliate for the cruelties, the Captain and crew lowered the boats and left them to their fate. And thus *were 850 men launched into eternity!* The vessel was 300 miles from land when she struck, and but one of the four boats was ever heard of.

Whether the British Coolie traffic is any better than the African Slave-trade in its palmiest days, every one may decide. Nor is this a solitary case. Hundreds could be adduced of equal horror and barbarity.

The cases brought by your Committee to the attention of Congress, of American ships, preclude us from considering the foreign trade. At present the "beam is in our own eye."

Mr. MARCY, in an official note to Mr. REED, Jan. 8, 1858, says: "Having exhausted the resources at present in our power, I do not see that there is anything further to be done, until the Courts decide authoritatively, or Congress shall pass a definite act prohibiting the traffic, at once so nefarious and dangerous."

In reply to Mr. RAWLE, an American Consul, the Consul-General of Spain very briefly intimates that it is none of his business, and he shall not interfere with American vessels engaging in the trade.

Capt. COLE, of the *Flora Temple*, in his letter to Mr. MARCY, says: "My instructions from the owners of the ship directed me to carry passengers from this port to Havana. I see nothing to justify me in disobeying them."

Mr. REED, Feb. 26, 1858, writing to Secretary CASS, after deploring the character of the traffic says: "During the year 1857 six thousand coolies were shipped from Macao alone to Havana. The large clipper, the *Norway*, now loaded with coal on Government account, as soon as she unloads is to proceed to Swatow, it is said, and take on two thousand coolies, already prepared."

March 11, 1859, Mr. Attorney-General BLACK gave his opinion that the coolie-trade did not come within the provision of the Acts of Congress before alluded to; and that there was no remedy for the evil but by the interference of Congress.

At a later date Mr. REED writes that "a new impetus has been given to the coolie trade, and that traffickers are becoming more organized; the Spanish authorities have removed all restraints upon it, and the French Government are organizing an extensive scheme of Chinese emigration to Algiers and the West Indian colonies. On this painful subject I have nothing further to say."

A mutiny occurred on board the ship *Norway*, before spoken of, while on her way to Cuba with coolies. The fight lasted from 6 o'clock in the evening until daylight next day. Thirty coolies were killed and over ninety wounded. They set the ship on fire in two places in their desperation. Capt. MAJOR had his wife and two daughters with him, also a lady passenger and child. The lady died in the night from fright, and in the morning the child died also.

The following table was made by a gentleman connected with the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and is believed to be an approximation to the true importation of coolies into Havana:

AVERAGE OF VESSELS AND EMIGRANTS.

	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Shipped.	Landed.	Died.
1847	2	879	612	571	41
1853	15	8,349	5,150	4,307	843
1854	4	2,375	1,750	1,711	39
1855	6	6,544	3,130	2,985	145
1856	15	10,567	6,152	4,968	1,184
1857	28	18,316	10,116	8,547	1,509
1858	33	32,800	16,413	13,385	3,029
1859	13	10,283	6,799	6,027	772
Totals	116	09,216	50,123	42,501	7,622

The above does not include a cargo of 757 lately landed, 220 having died on the passage, nor does it embrace the loss of the *Flora Temple*.

The treatment of the coolie in Cuba depends upon the character of the employer. The nominal term of service is eight years. What proportion outlive the first term we have no means of knowing. Of those who do, most of them are said to be sold again for another term, if valuable; if worn out, no one is bound to take care of them. Herein the Asiatic slave is more helpless than the African. It is the interest of the owner to get the maximum amount of labor from him during that time.

The report concludes by quoting from Mr. ABBOTT'S new book of travel in Cuba, and the recommendation of the passage of a bill accompanying it prohibiting American vessels from engaging in the traffic. Among other things quoted from the testimony of Mr. ABBOTT is the following:

But the object most revolting, and which continues to haunt my mind, and I think will until I dies, was the aspect of the coolies. It seemed to me that human misery could sink no lower. Their doom is vastly worse than the slaves. Those wretched Chinese are lured to leave their country with the promise that they should be taken without expense to Cuba, be clothed and fed, and receive four dollars per month. Thus, at the end of eight years, they should have $384. This seems like an immense sum to a poor Chinaman, to whom a cent a day is a very respectable competence. Thousands are thus induced to embark—none probably return. They are sold upon their arrival for about four hundred dollars. If their owner can wear them out in eight years, so that they die, he, of course, has nothing to pay. If he cannot, he sends them to some distant plantation, or sells them again to some one who still claims eight years' service. They are ignorant, debased and powerless. There is no one to plead their cause, and their doom is sealed. I know not what the sins of Sodom were, but it is true there could be nothing worse than this.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill appropriating $34,000 to indemnify the Shawnee Indians for the depredations committed by whites was passed.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate resolution appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Japanese Embassy. Passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill appropriating $25,000 for mail facilities in Western Kansas. Passed, with an amendment offered by Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) appropriating $400,000 for putting the service on the routes established by the act of June, 1858.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the President's Protest coming up as the special order,

Mr. BURNETT suggested a postponement.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) with a disposition to accommodate the gentleman, was willing to postpone till the 1st of May.

In answer to a question by Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) he said he was willing to allow a reasonable discussion, and would not call the previous question for two or three days.

Mr. BRANCH preferred that no question be taken on the Committee's resolution till after the political Conventions are over.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that if the resolution was laid over till after the Conventions were over, it will be near the end of the session, when it would be impossible to consider it.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution appropriating $48,000 toward paying the expenses of the several Investigating Committees. Passed.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Amer.,) introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and recommend a proper site for a national foundry.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill, which was passed, organizing the Census Board. It provides that the Secretary of the Interior may employ one chief clerk, and such other clerks of first class as the service may demand—not more than ten of second class, nine of third class, and six of fourth class.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution proposing that when the House adjourn on Friday, it be to the 1st of May, in order that the seats and desks of members may be restored, in accordance with a resolution heretofore passed for that purpose, and that the Senate be informed hereof.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived, 79 against 88.

Mr. CONKLING moved to adjourn, saying in response to Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) that he intended to resist, by all fair means, for any length of time, a vote being taken on the resolution.

A VOICE FROM THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE—Let a square vote be taken on the resolution.

The House refused to adjourn—73 against 90.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that when they adjourn it be until Wednesday next, and thereupon demanded the yeas and nays. He wanted Pennsylvania to understand whether they want a tariff or not.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) wished to know whether it was in order for Mr. WASHBURN thus to filibuster. (Laughter.)

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—And whether a tariff is to be got in that way?

The Speaker, in response to a question by Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said the subject will come up to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURN withdrew his motion.

Adjourned.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Aspects of the Game—The Strength of Mr. Douglas—The New-York Delegation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

As the day for the assembling of the Charleston Convention approaches, Presidential speculations and movements wear a practical character. The withdrawal of some half dozen supposed candidates from the field, thus reducing the list to less than a half dozen, with scarcely any prospect of a new man coming into the field on whom a compromise can in the end be effected, has, as a necessary consequence, served to intensify the interest previously felt, and to lend importance and meaning to almost every movement. The play has come to be one "to keep," and, as a consequence, future movements have been confided only to expert hands.

The advance reconnoitering engineers of the Democratic camp have been here several days, *en route* for Charleston. Their appearance here, like the advance columns of LOUIS NAPOLEON on the plains of Italy, has fully awakened the mind to a complete realization of the fact that we are even now in the first stages of the great civil strife through which our country passes every fourth year, but never before under circumstances so deeply interesting as now.

Simmered down, the real question at this stage—now scarcely ten days before speculation must cease and sober reality be entered on—is, shall the Democratic nominee be DOUGLAS or some one else? For the alternative of DOUGLAS is perhaps as likely to be one as another of at least four or five others. This condition of the opponents to the distinguished Illinoisian is one element working to his advantage. They can scarcely expect to succeed unless they are perfectly united—not only against, but for some one. That they are not thus united now is quite certain; they have yet to undertake what will doubtless be found most difficult to accomplish—the surrender of their preferences and the concentration of their entire strength on a single candidate in opposition to DOUGLAS. His supporters have no such difficulty. As the day approaches, judging from all to be seen and heard here, the supporters of DOUGLAS become consolidated and encouraged—not to say confident—the most favorable state of things under which to enter the combat. They seem to have become infected with the quality of pluck which so eminently distinguishes their leader. It is probably true that a rise in the Douglas stock has recently taken place, resulting not alone from the state of discipline of his supporters. Positive advantages have been achieved. It seems to be reduced to a tolerable certainty that the votes that will be thrown on the first ballot for the champion of Popular Sovereignty will not come wholly from Northern States. If he does not have some support from the South at the start, it is now evident that it will not be long before at least respectable accessions will be gained from that quarter. Manifestations of this kind have come just in time—at the most fortunate moment for Mr. DOUGLAS. He seems to be gaining on the last quarter, thus highly coloring the probabilities of the result of the "home stretch."

Several leading New-York delegates and politicians have arrived here within the last few days. It is said that in obedience to the almost universal sentiment of the party of the State, the vote of her delegates will be cast from the first for DOUGLAS, on the ground that he is the only candidate who stands the slightest chance of carrying the State; and it is said furthermore, that the delegates will be prepared to pledge the State to him, as the result of important accessions certain to be derived, and at once, from the great body of the Union men, with whom the question will be DOUGLAS, or the Republican nominee, probably SEWARD. The strong intimations thrown out that such will be the attitude of the New-York delegates have served materially to strengthen the confidence of the supporters of DOUGLAS, and improve his prospects. It must be confessed that should New-York take the stand in the Convention which it is said she will, and declare distinctly that DOUGLAS is the only man who can carry sufficient Northern strength to continue the ascendancy of the Democratic Party in the Federal Government, thus leaving the question to the judgment, fidelity and decision of the South, and should this attitude and this declaration, as it is said it will be, be accompanied with little short of demonstration, then certainly New-York would exert a commanding influence over the deliberations of the Convention. There are not a few here now, whose position entitles them to speak with some degree of authority, at least, who do not hesitate to assert that the history of the next fifteen days touching the Charleston Convention will fully verify this prediction.

The question of which delegation, that which is familiarly known as the Cagger, or the Wood delegates, shall be admitted to seats in the Convention as the true and regular representatives of the Democracy of New-York, may, in the estimation of some, be an important one. If it ever has been, it seems to be scarcely a seriously disputed one now. The Anti-Wood, or Syracuse delegation, appears to have sufficient reasons for perfect confidence that they will be admitted, and at once, and suffered to remain; while, so far as can be ascertained, the others are not troubled with an abundance of reasons why they should be admitted. In pursuance to custom, tickets will be issued to delegates; of course those receiving tickets will thereby gain "nine points of law," to wit—possession. It is understood that the Committee charged with the responsibility of issuing the tickets at Charleston consists of three members of the National Democratic Committee, and that Mr. Collector SCHELL is one, who is, at the same time, a delegate (at large) in opposition to the Wood set. It is presumed that this fact will go far to settle the question which delegation will first gain admittance inside the Convention Hall.

It is understood that should the question of admission be seriously contested by Mr. WOOD and his men, his opponents go prepared with the means of defence and attack, which will have on the ranks of the Mozart Hall men pretty much the same effect that NAPOLEON'S rifled cannon had on the ranks of the Austrians, at sundry times and in sundry places.

The prospect now is, that the attendance at Charleston, though large, will not be as great as has been supposed it would be. The lack of accommodations, and the expense of a ten days' stay in that city, has, doubtless, had the effect to diminish materially the number who at one time intended to serve in the capacity of outsiders on the occasion.

RODERICK.

"The Bishop of Orleans," says the *France Centrale*, "before leaving Paris, made Count de Montalembert, a simple present in a charming manner. The prelate had in his hand a modestly-bound volume, containing his principal pastoral letters. 'If I might venture to do so,' said the count, 'I would beg that book from you as a testimony of friendship!' 'I will give it you with all my heart!' said the Bishop; and, writing in it the inscription, *Commilitoni strenuissimo ac carissimo*, 'To my most strenuous and dear companion in conflict!' handed it to him."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Majority and Minority Reports.

EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENT ROUTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April —, 1860.

The grandest enterprise of the Nineteenth Century—the construction of a railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts—is at last in a fair way of accomplishment, and has assumed a tangible form before the country. For more than ten years Congress has had this subject under consideration, but for various reasons has never before taken hold of the matter seriously, nor evinced any strong desire for its success.

Either the public mind had not been schooled to the belief that the project was feasible, or political exigencies have arisen in each Congress, or parties advocating the road desired its postponement for the purpose of making party capital out of it; something of this nature has continually arisen to prevent the commencement of this great work. But there is a Presidential canvass close upon us. The ruling party in the House wish the credit of taking the initiative in the project, while their opponents cannot afford to oppose it. Viewing this as the motive of the majority in the House, and adding to it the fact that every enterprising man must desire to see such a line of communication established, it is clearly apparent that to the admission of the State of Oregon we owe the flattering prospects of the Pacific Railroad. Every improvement must inevitably follow, speedily, the development of a new country. We of the Atlantic States have needed this road for years, but never earnestly sought to establish it. Oregon has been in the Union but one year, and California only a very short time. In this time these two States have met in Convention, canvassed the whole subject, and now demand of their sister States to aid them in this project of mutual advantage. They are both doubtful, politically,—Oregon hanging in the scales. The decision of this question may settle the political complexion of that State for the next ten years. The Republicans, with commendable sagacity and zeal, have seen the opportunity and grasped it. The Democrats, with energy equally commendable, contest the palm. It now remains to be seen who will take the responsibility of defeating it.

Private enterprise and necessity have demonstrated that the road can be constructed. The policy of our Government is to advance, by all proper means, whatever enterprise will enure to the benefit of its citizens and the growth of the country. It must and will take upon itself the burden of this greatest enterprise of the age. The first step has been taken—but one more remains to be taken and the work will be fully under way. It may not be done this session, nor by this Congress; but it is a settled thing, and if the Government fails to do it soon private enterprise will, and reap all the benefits.

The following account of the proceedings of Congress, upon this subject this Session, will, I think, interest your readers.

In the House of Representatives Mr. SHERMAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to a Railroad to the Pacific, and that the same be referred to a select Committee of fifteen members, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, and that all bills, resolutions and memorials relating to the same subject be referred to the said Committee.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee:

Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Curtis	Iowa	Farnsworth	Ill.
Phelps	Md.	H. W. Davis	Md.
Scott	Cal.	Rice	Mass.
Fenton	N. Y.	Smith	Va.
Taylor	La.	F. W. Kellogg	Mich.
Blair	Penn.	Aldrich	Min.
Hamilton	Texas	French	Me.
Stout	Oregon	Hindman	Ark.

The Committee went at the work very industriously. After the Democrats failed in obtaining two routes—one for the extreme South—all of them except Messrs. SCOTT, STOUT and TAYLOR pretty much deserted the Committee, and gave out that the project would be defeated. Messrs. PHELPS, HINDMAN and TAYLOR then went to work preparing a minority report.

The majority report, prepared and submitted by Mr. CURTIS, is as follows:

"VALUE OF STEAM-POWER IN PEACE AND WAR.

The report sets out with reference to the universality, the celerity and economy of steam, as applied to locomotion and propulsion. Commercial, postal and military movements are accelerated by steam on land and water. In the Crimean war the Allies constructed a railroad, to their great advantage, and damage of the Russians. Railroads are now absolutely necessary for military protection and public safety.

Our only commercial lines to the Pacific States are circuitous, exterior and oceanic—passing through foreign States by no means friendly to us. The routes which lie on the ocean are exposed to naval powers, which are becoming every day vastly stronger by recent alliances. A Pacific Railroad is a military necessity, to aid in the defence of the Pacific States, and every reflecting mind, possessed of patriotic emotions, will perceive that California wealth and weakness invite aggressions, and demand of us immediate and decisive exertions in their behalf.

The Constitution has devolved upon Congress the power and duty to "insure the domestic tranquillity," to "provide for the common defence," to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes," and to "establish Post-offices and Post roads." A Pacific Railroad would promote each.

We have had large Conventions of the people, resolutions of States, declarations of the great political parties for years, and the President in his Messages, pressing the subject upon the attention of Congress. Large sums have been expended in explorations, large volumes printed at the public expense, and it may be regarded as a national determination to build the road.

THE ROUTE.

As a preliminary question, the Committee first determined to adopt but one of the four practicable routes. On either route, mountains, rivers and sterile lands must be traversed; and on other parts of each route, rich valleys, gentle grades and cultivable lands. Wherever the location be made, great advantage will enure to the vicinity, and therefore the rivalry between sections for its location.

The four general lines reported as practicable are as follows:

1. The route by the Gila River, through Arizona, near the parallel of 32°, north latitude, called the "Southern Route."

2. The route through Albuquerque, near 35°.

3. The Emigrant route, by the Platte Valley, through Salt Lake Valley, near the parallel of 41°. This is denominated the Central Route, the general location of which your Committee has adopted.

4. The route from St. Paul to Puget's Sound, which runs between 47° and 49°, runs near our Northern boundary.

The central route would benefit the greatest number of people.

THE SHORTEST LINE.

A road is now built to St. Joseph, Mo., 250 miles beyond the Mississippi, and from thence rails are now being laid towards Fort Kearney. We either should start from navigable waters, or from extreme points of our present railroad system. In considering the Western terminus, we must look to a direct connection with San Francisco by the rivers navigable by steamboats which can carry at least two hundred tons of freight.

	Miles
1. The line of 32° from Gaines to Fulton	150
The line of 32° from Fulton to San Francisco	2,024
Total	2,174
Deduct sections west of the Mississippi	27
Total	2,147
Deduct navigable waters of San Juaquin	97
Total	2,050
2. The line of the 35th parallel would be	2,141
3. The central route would be, from Council Bluffs to San Francisco	1,987
Add 50 miles to equate the starting point from St. Joseph's, Mo., where railroads now terminate	50
Total miles	2,037
Deduct navigable waters of the Sacramento	265
Total	1,772

4. The northern route, *via* St. Paul and Puget's Sound, would have a total length of 2,308 miles. So it will be seen that the central is 278 miles shorter than the shortest rival route.

BRANCH CONNECTIONS.

It is contended that the central line is greatly superior, in accommodating all sections of the country wishing to make branch connections with the through line, not only at the eastern but western terminus—and making the grand trunk line accessible alike to Oregon and Southern California.

PRACTICABILITY OF A CENTRAL ROUTE.

The best proofs of the greater advantages of this route over any other are found in the facts that overland emigrants have adopted it; the largest settlements exist on it; the gold mines of Pike's Peak, the Washoe silver mines, and the forty thousand Mormons will all be accommodated. The report quotes from Col. FREMONT, Lieut. BECKWITH, Col. LANDER, Lieut. BRYANT and Lieut. WARREN, proving the superior feasibility of the central route over all others, and makes voluminous extracts from the records of the explorations of these distinguished pioneers.

Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, late Secretary of War, in his Report of 1855, although favoring the "Southern Route," says that the survey of the western portion of the Central route, by Lieut. BECKWITH, has resulted in the discovery of a more direct and practicable route than was believed to exist from the Great Salt Lake to the Valley of the Sacramento. Col. STEPTOE, commanding the troops in Utah, has discovered a still more direct route.

Without more accurate data the Committee do not seek to compare the relative grades, curves or cost of the rival routes.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The great difficulty in estimating the cost of the road, is the sterile character of the country beyond the 100th degree of longitude. It is not within the province of the Committee to present estimates, but, by showing that the extra cost mainly relates to the *grades* and the *ties*, they cannot perceive how it is possible for such a road to cost a vast deal more per mile than other railroads. The cost of Western railroads does not exceed $40,000, and some are built for much less. Add, say $20,000 per mile for extra cost of grading and procuring ties—that is $60,000 per mile. If you start with two converging branches, to unite within two hundred miles of the Missouri River, the entire length, including branches, would be—say 2,000 miles, and the entire cost $120,000,000. In the valley of the Platte River, $60,000 per mile would be enormous; but in the mountain passes of the Sierra Nevada it would be too small. But the Committee believe this sum a safe approximate of the entire cost of the road properly equipped.

PROBABLE RESULTS.

It is impossible to estimate the grand results of a completion of the Pacific Railroad in the stimulation to exterior commerce. Results in our own country can be nearly approximated. It would reduce the fare from San Francisco to New-York more than one-half, and reduce the time seven days.

At $60 for 100,000 passengers per annum, over the section west of the Missouri, amounts to	$12,000,000
All the gold would be transported by rail, and pay 3 ℔ cent. on $50,000,000	1,500,000
The mails at prices heretofore exceeded by land and ocean	1,500,000
Transportation of men and munitions of war as at present cost for way and through transportation	5,000,000
Total	$20,000,000

Freight will divide, some going by rail and some by water. Freights between the Mississippi Valley would all go by rail. Where the distance to San Francisco by rail is not over 2,000 miles, at two cents per ton per mile, the freights to and from San Francisco would be as follows:

A ton	$4 00	1 bbl. flour	4 00
100 pounds	2 00	1 bbl. pork or beef	6 00
1 pound	02	A cow (1,000 lbs)	20 00
1 bush grain, 60 lbs	1 20	Box dry goods (300 lbs)	6 00

To determine the cost from ocean to ocean, it is sufficient to add 50 per cent. to these figures.

An inspection of these prices will furnish some means of judging what will go by rail, and what will travel by ocean.

Interest, risk, insurance and transportation will average 5 per cent., and be much greater by water. The difference in the time of returns on sales would be a great item to merchants. Without doubt, the through and way freight and passengers on the Pacific Railroad would not be less than $10,000,000 per annum, which added to the sum before stated, gives the gross proximate income at $30,000,000 per annum. This is sufficient to pay current expenses and a fair dividend on the estimated cost. These estimates are made upon present business—and it must be recollected that another decade would have the effect of introducing new elements and development.

THE PLAN OF EXECUTION.

A very great diversity of opinion exists in regard to the best plan of prosecuting the work. The Committee, after much examination, recommend the plan of the Government issuing thirty-year bonds bearing five per cent. interest, in payment for telegraph and transportation service, to be executed during the progress and after the completion of the road, to be advanced only as sections of fifty miles are completed. Beginning at each end, with what is supposed to be only enough to aid capital, the amount per mile is to increase as the work proceeds from both ends towards the centre, where the expense is the greatest. These advances to be a first mortgage on the line and equipment; which, with the six and a half millions of work to be done annually for the Government, would seem to be ample security. It is proposed to advance, as the work progresses, $60,000,000, which may be increased by accruing interest over service, to $70,000,000. The annual interest would then be $3,500,000, the service $6,500,000; so the service would exceed interest $3,000,000. This last sum would remain with the Government as a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the bonds in less than twenty-four years, and therefore *before the bonds will become due.*

It remains to be seen whether the $60,000,000 required from private enterprise will be invested.

After taking out Government service, there would be $23,500,000 of the annual receipts with which to pay repairs, expenses, taxes, and dividends. The average cost of running a train a mile is $1 upon our present railroads, the principal item in which is fuel. This being scarce, we will put the cost at $3 per mile. Three trains a day each way would do all the business here contemplated. The daily cost would then be $18 per mile per day on 2,000 miles of road—$36,000 a day, and $12,960,000 per annum. Take this from $23,500,000 and there remains $10,540,000 to pay taxes, repairs, supervision and dividends. For taxes, repairs and supervision say $1,000 per mile—$2,000,000, and there remains $8,540,000, which is 12 per cent. per annum on the sum of $70,000,000, to which the $60,000,000 *may possibly* swell by interest during the completion of the work.

Your Committee have tried to adapt the plan to the nature of the Government, and the public will. The sum required seems large, but it is only to be advanced in yearly installments, and then in bonds secured by first mortgage on the railroad. The Mexican war cost us $200,000,000. The construction of the Pacific Railroad would accomplish more good, and add more to our national glory, and we would therefore be justified by posterity if we sink twice $60,000,000 in such a national achievement.

A Pacific Railroad is consistent with the progress of the age, and worthy of a great and powerful nation. It will unite isolated sections of our own country, create a direct communication between Europe and Asia, and revolutionize the commerce and advance the civilization of the world.

The Committee present the accompanying bill, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The bill reported by Mr. CURTIS has been published. It provides for a single central route between the forty-second and thirty-fifth parallels of latitude, starting one branch from St. Joseph's, Mo., and another from Leavenworth or Sioux City, uniting two hundred miles west of the Mississippi River, thence through Bridger's or South Pass, near Salt Lake City, to the head of the Sacramento River. It gives sixty millions of dollars and sixty million acres of land to the route.

The minority report refers to the great advantages derived from two routes, advocates the extreme Southern route in addition to the Central route, and provides for the same grants to both routes as expressed in the Curtis bill.

The Senate will, probably, amend the Curtis bill by an addition of the minority bill, and the whole thing, with both routes, may then pass.

The Southern Texas Company are the incorporators of the Southern route, and gentlemen from various States, including Wall-street capitalists' are the proposed incorporators of the Central route.

Arrival of a Japanese Steamer.

REPORT OF LIEUT. BROOKE, OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

We publish below a highly-interesting letter from Lieut. BROOKE, of the United States Navy, to the Secretary of the Navy, giving an account of his voyage from Japan to San Francisco, in charge of the Japanese steamer *Candinmarruh:*

JAPANESE STEAMER "CANDINMARRUH,"
SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department of my arrival at this port on the 17th instant, in the *Candinmarruh*, after a passage of 37 days from Uragawa. Mr. E. KERN and nine of the crew of the *Fenimore Cooper* accompany me.

In a former communication I informed the Department that, with the crew and officers of the *Cooper*, I should return to San Francisco in the *Powhatan*, Flag Officer TATTNALL having so determined, upon my requesting him to make such disposition of the crew and officers of the *Cooper* as he might deem advisable.

Being informed, however, that the Japanese Government proposed sending a steamer to California, and that they had requested Flag-officer TATTNALL to detail an officer or officers to aid in navigating the vessel, I volunteered to perform that service.

Lieut. THORBURN and the remainder of the crew of the *Fenimore Cooper* are on board the *Powhatan*. The *Candinmarruh* is a screw steamer of 292 tons, bark rigged, with a crew of 57 men. She mounted 10 guns, and is commanded by Capt. KATSLINTARRO.

Admiral KIM-MOR-RAH-SET-TO NO CAMI hoists his flag on board.

The *Powhatan* was to leave Yedo with the Embassy on the 10th of February, and I expected to find her here. She has probably passed on to Panama.

The *Candinmarruh* has made several trips between Nagasaki and Yedo, but always under steam. The crew were, therefore, not accustomed to handling sails in heavy weather, and as we encountered several gales soon after leaving port, as well as during the latter part of the passage, the American seamen were afforded an opportunity of rendering important service. It is somewhat remarkable that, although the Japanese have received instruction from the Dutch in navigation and the management of vessels, the crew of the *Candinmarruh* were neither stationed nor quartered, and frequently, during the heaviest weather, when scudding the vessel before a very high sea, not more than two or three of the crew were on deck; and it was not until we had been out some weeks that the officers kept watch, the duties being performed prior to that time incidentally by whoever felt a disposition to do something.

The American seamen were in watch and watch taking the helm in heavy weather and conning the ship. But the Japanese improved as they acquired experience, and I presume that they are now competent to manage their vessel. On the day of our departure from Uragawa, Cap. KATSLINTARRO was taken sick, and has been confined to his room during the greater part of the time.

The officers are good observers; they rated their chronometers at Yedo, and are practically familiar with lunar observations.

The engineers are competent, and the watch officers, with practice, will acquire skill in their profession.

A Japanese of singular ability, MANGIRO, commander of the *Cancomarruh*, is attached to the *Candinmarruh*. He was wrecked in a junk about eighteen years ago, was rescued by Capt. WHITFIELD, of Fairhaven, and taken to the Atlantic States, where he remained six years acquiring the rudiments of an education. He then cruised in a whaler, and finally visited the gold mines of California. Meeting with some success, he proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, where he purchased a whaleboat, sextant, chronometer, &c., took passage in an American ship, left her in the vicinity of Loo-Choo, accompanied by two other Japanese, and eventually found his way to Yedo. MANGIRO has translated a considerable portion of *Bowditch's Navigator* into the Japanese language. He commanded an expedition to the Bonin Islands, was dismasted in a typhoon, returning to Yedo under jury-masts. MANGIRO seems to have the interest of his country at heart; he occupies a difficult position, and, fully aware of the peculiar character of his country and its institutions, is careful not to do anything that would compromise him at home.

It affords me great pleasure to inform the Department that the most perfect harmony has existed between our men and the Japanese throughout the passage. We have all been treated with the kindest consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BROOKE,
Lieut. Commanding U. S. Navy.
Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

FROM UTAH.

Polygamy and its Fruits—The Missionaries—The Pony Express—More Pugnacious Preaching—Death of a Prominent Physician—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondents.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T.,
Wednesday, March 21, 1860.

Nothing can afford a stronger condemnation of Mormonism than their treatment of their women, their complaints, and fears for their personal safety in the event of the Army being withdrawn. In all polygamic countries women are treated as though they were animals not to be trusted, and are watched with most jealous care. Utah is rather an aggravation than an exception to this general rule. No Mormon will trust one of his women alone with a brother Mormon, be he ever so devout. They carry this to such an extent that no woman is permitted to go to or from a social party, or anywhere else, attended by any other than her husband, or rather keeper, or father. The rule is a strict Church regulation, and rigidly enforced. Caliph OMAR never kept a stricter watch over his youngest wife than BRIGHAM and his lecherous satellites do over their concubines. In the Mormon dictionary female virtue is put down as a Utopian speculation not to be indulged in by rational men, and the women who believe in Mormonism (!) accept for their sex this degrading hypothesis; and it cannot astonish you, therefore, that among *real* Mormons modesty is at a fearful discount. But, to their credit be it spoken, there are but few *real* Mormon women, though many, if simply asked by a stranger whether they approve the practice of polygamy, will answer that they know of nothing in it to condemn; but I have never yet found one who would not, if closely questioned, acknowledge they abhorred it; but every one must understand that it is based upon an ultimate law of nature. They acquiesce in it simply from necessity. They are made slaves, and in nothing are they treated with more consideration than are the squaws of the mountain tribes of Indians, who have long been considered the most degraded beings upon the globe. Some will ask, "Why do they remain here?" I will answer the question as a Yankee would, "How can they get away?" They have been deceived and entrapped, and brought from almost every quarter of the globe, across hundreds of miles of plains so dreary and desolate that they are almost deserts, and to recross them would require an outfit purchased at vast expense; and even if they had transportation furnished them, their tyrants would not let them go, for the great law of the Church, the "cutting them off while in the Lord," would then be enforced, as the blood of the Parrishes and many others will testify. Many will say, We have a large army in Utah—Does it not prevent the recurrence of such outrages? I answer, It does not; simply because it is chained down to a little military reservation of a few thousand acres, and is prohibited from operating outside of that; and outside of that BRIGHAM'S power is absolute, and the degradation of the people as complete as it ever has been. A few women have escaped from them and fled to the army for protection. Some of these have told me that if it is withdrawn, and they do not get out with it, they firmly believe that their lives will pay the penalty of their apostacy. These women have lived among the Mormons for years, and they certainly know something of their doctrines and practices, and are therefore entitled to credit.

Some time ago HEBER KIMBALL was lecturing some missionaries who were preparing to start out on foreign missions, in the Tabernacle, and said to them; "Brethren, I want you to understand that it is not to be as it has been heretofore. The brother Missionaries have been in the habit of picking out the prettiest women for themselves before they get here, and bringing on the ugly ones for us; hereafter you have to bring them all here before taking any of them, and let us all have a *fair shake.*" The old reprobate then had at least a score of women whom he called wives.

History shows that polygamy has never existed in any community for fifty years without women becoming an article of merchandise. The traffic has already commenced in Utah. I will mention one of the several instances brought to my notice. At Ogden City, about ninety miles north of this place, in July, 1858, a young English woman was sold to a man for a wagon load of pumpkins, the pumpkins to be paid at *pumpkin time.* When pay-day came the fellow took the woman back, and said he didn't want her. Of course the parties rued bargains and quit. This story may seem very ridiculous, but it was told me, and its truth vouched for, by a lady who crossed the ocean with the woman who was sold, and she has been intimately acquainted with her ever since her arrival in this Territory. I have no reason to doubt its truth, and I give it to the world as illustrative of the estimation in which women are held by the Mormons.

RUSSELL & Co. have already commenced stocking the route with ponies, preparatory to starting their "lightning express" from Leavenworth to San Francisco. They brought us our letter mail last week in fourteen days from Leavenworth, and they were only experimenting to see how it would go. Success to them.

BRIGHAM has again commenced preaching about "sending the army to hell across lots," and this time with the additional assurance that the Gentile lawyers shall go along to pilot them over the troubled waters of the Styx. This is a phrase of peculiar elegance, for which the prophet, seer, and revelator appears to have a patent, and he does not grant the privilege of it to every one. For the first year after the troops started out from Leavenworth, every Sabbath day the pillars of the holy Tabernacle trembled beneath the thunders of this terrible declaration, while the begrimed countenances of the admiring "Saints" were distorted with varying emotions as they wondered, were horrified, and finally when the dreadful import of this awful determination fully seized upon them, *pitied us*, as they fancied they saw the earth wide open gape, and the incongruous mass, horses, riders, men, artillery and aments, like CURTIUS, pitch in. But even BRIGHAM relented, and graciously granted us a little longer probation on the upper side of terra firma, and until Sunday before last we heard nothing more of the "cross lots" route, but the patience of his holiness is completely exhausted, and his cry now is, "No longer, Lord." So if you do not receive any more letters from your old correspondent, you may rest assured that some sage brush have been destroyed when the gap was made.

RICHARD.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, March 23, 1860.

This city and this Territory, on Tuesday last, sustained a severe loss in the rather sudden death of WILLIAM FRANCE, M. D., of pleurisy. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made the same day, by Dr. ANDERSON.

Dr. FRANCE was a native of England, being born at Kidderminster, July 14, 1814. He was apprenticed to the late Dr. PARR, of Liverpool, and graduated at the University of Glasgow. He emigrated from Liverpool to this city some five or six years ago. He was a very skillful and experienced surgeon, and during his residence in this Territory he performed many severe and critical surgical operations, generally with gratifying success. His remains were interred in the cemetery near this city, the day after his decease.

The Spring appears to have fully set in, and plowing, planting, digging and seeding are occupying the attention of our farmers and gardeners, though the ice has not yet entirely left our streets. The grass on the benches and mountain slopes is springing up, so that the city herd-boys are beginning to turn out, with their droves of cows, to pick up the scanty herbage, and, at present, small tufts of bunch grass for a full bite can hardly yet be obtained. This Spring is about one month earlier than last.

Teams are passing through our streets more or less every day with families, flocks, goods and chattels for the new settlements in Cache Valley. If things go on long as they are now going on, that valley will soon present the appearance of an old settled district. "Spread out! spread out!" seems to be the watchword just now. Verily, Zion is extending her borders and strengthening her stakes. But the end is not yet.

The Probate Court of this county is just now busy among the horse-thieves. A handsome haul of five or six of these precious gentry was made very neatly the other day. Some of them are to have food and lodgings for a year or two in the Penitentiary, at the expense of honest folks. Very considerate, this, in return for all the stealing. But it is following the Scripture rule of returning good for evil.

Capt. GIBSON has suspended his course of lectures on "Malaysia," until a more convenient season.

Prof. ORSON PRATT is continuing his course on Natural Philosophy, at his convenience, in the Tabernacle, and will, I suppose, until we all become natural philosophers.

We read in a Florence letter: Gavazzi is in Florence, and has been for the last two or three months, endeavoring all the time, and always in vain, to share the work of some of these laborers in the Lord's vineyard. He is boldly outspoken—chargeable, at all events, with no hypocrisy. "Send me forth as your pioneer," he says; "look upon me as your forlorn hope. I am no builder; I will pull down the old fabric for you—make a clear open space before you; you will come after and rear such an edifice as may suit the wants and tastes of the people."

THE ADRIATIC'S STEAM ENGINES.

Curious and Interesting History of the Causes of the Failure of the Adriatic as one of the Collins Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 14th inst., an article entitled the "Steamer *Adriatic*," is published, in which statements are made in respect to the engines of that ship injurious to us and mistaken in point of fact.

After recounting the efforts of Mr. ALLEN to operate the engines of the *Adriatic* with valves "like the plugs of gas-cocks, but some four feet in diameter and hollow", (to use your own words.) You thus proceed:

"At length the Company took the ship out of the hands of the Novelty Works, and gave her into the charge of Mr. COLLINS, who employed Messrs. DICKERSON & SICKELS to attach their valve arrangement, or cut-off to the same puppet valves—the plug valves as before mentioned having been permanently removed. *This cut-off entirely failed, and was removed.*" And in a further paragraph you say "the valve is caught by a *dash-pot* in the usual manner."

It will, no doubt, surprise that portion of the public which takes any interest in this question, to be informed that the Sickels cut-off is now in operation in the *Adriatic*, and that it never has been out of her since it was first applied by us in 1857, although the tripping apparatus which constitutes one part of it, has been tampered with by Mr. ALLEN, of the Novelty Iron Works, in a manner more disastrous to the interests of the Collins Company than creditable to himself, as the statement we are about to make will demonstrate.

In February, 1857, the "gas-cock" (or, more correctly speaking, the molasses spiggot) plan of valves applied by Mr. ALLEN was suspected of being a failure, and the sensible conclusion was arrived at to substitute steam valves in their place. It was easy enough to apply the valves themselves; but inasmuch as the engines had been constructed with special reference to the "molasses spiggots," no space was left for the application of any valve gear for working these steam valves, such as is commonly used on oscillating engines; and it became necessary to contrive a valve gear of peculiar construction to meet the exigencies of that case. To accomplish this object required more knowledge of the subject than remained in the engineer of the Novelty Works, after the expenditure of intellect which the first arrangement had exhibited; and after having waited from February to the 1st of June, 1857, for a fresh inspiration, and none having come to them, Mr. COLLINS found it necessary, in order to save the engines from total loss, to call in other assistance; and about the 1st of June he made a formal proposition to us to undertake the task of constructing a valve gear for that engine. Looking upon that ship as we did, in the light of a national enterprise, and appreciating the national disgrace, as well as the national loss, which had resulted from her failure, we offered to apply a valve-gear to that ship without any compensation to ourselves, for the sake of retrieving, so far as it could then be done, the lost credit of the country. Mr. COLLINS proposed one condition, which was that HORATIO ALLEN might have the reputation of being associated with us in the undertaking, without taking any part, however, in the engineering problem. Mr. COLLINS, on this occasion, made great exertion with us to carry this point, for the benefit of the Novelty Works; but we refused to have Mr. ALLEN's name associated with the matter, and the Collins Company submitted to the necessity which then oppressed them. How they afterwards endeavored to carry the same point, "the sequel will demonstrate." In the first week of June the engines were put into our charge, to do with them as we thought best, without limitation or restriction of any kind; and we contrived a plan of valve motion, which is now in operation in that ship, and which never has been essentially modified since, except when Mr. ALLEN so far altered it as that the engines could not be handled, and the ship was disabled.

That plan consisted of the following particulars:

1. Two eccentrics working a link which was so constructed as to have a *still point* where the valve motion could be held at rest, even if the link itself were in motion.

2. A main rock shaft on the upper side of the cylinder, connected by arms below the trunnions, to work separate rock shafts for the steam and exhaust valves on the opposite side of the cylinder.

3. A Sickles cut-off for operating the steam valves which consists of two parts. 1. A tripping apparatus, moving during the stroke of the engine so as to trip the steam valve at any desired point during the stroke; and, 2d, a "*dash pot*" to arrest the valve at the proper point in its descent. Each of these parts is the invention of Mr. SICKELS, for which patents had been issued to him, and sustained after severe and very expensive contests in the Courts of law.

4. Cams for drawing down the valves to their seats by a positive motion, in case they should stick and not fall by their own gravity.

5. And the whole of this organization was so arranged that one man with great ease could work the link motion of both engines at once, and without leaving his place adjust the cut-offs of both engines to the same point whether they were at rest or in motion.

The haste which the failure of the Novelty Works' experiment on molasses spiggots made it necessary for the Collins Company to make, in the construction of this new arrangement, was so great that about ten machine-shops in the City of New-York, and one in Providence, were employed at the same time, day and night, constructing the valve-gear which we had contrived—the parts being brought together for the first time when they met on board the ship. In less than four months from the time we accepted this disagreeable task—made more disagreeable and difficult by numerous petty annoyances and real obstacles thrown in our way—all the parts were in their place on the ship, and ready for final adjustment. On the 3d day of October, before the keys were yet all driven in the valve-gear, Mr. COLLINS insisted upon having steam upon the boilers, alleging as a reason for this unusual proceeding, that it would "make him happy," and "relieve a great weight from his mind," if he could only see the engines work. The boilers had steam before the keys were all driven; but, by making great exertions and driving temporary keys, the engines were enabled to take steam, and for more than an hour they worked at the dock, none of the valves however, being in adjustment, and the tripping apparatus of the cut-off never having yet been connected. The test, however, was perfectly satisfactory to us, and to Mr. COLLINS himself, as he then declared, who accompanied his own expressions of satisfaction with the remark, however, that "*this success was cold comfort to the Novelty Works.*" On the 5th of October we were proceeding to complete the work, and in a week the engines would have been ready for a trial trip at sea; when Mr. COLLINS came on board and ordered all the work to be stopped, directed us to proceed no further, and gave as his reason, that he was informed by an eminent engineer that the link motion we had applied was "not fit to go to sea with." No fault was attempted to be found with any other part of the machinery, and no other reason than here stated was ever assigned to us at that time why we were thus summarily ejected from the ship. For a couple of days the work was entirely suspended, we, in the meantime, applying to every one connected with the concern in vain for the reasons of this violent proceeding. Mr. COLLINS and Mr. ALLEN, however, became suddenly very intimate, and were going to and fro in great haste, Mr. ALLEN carrying rolls of drawings in his hands and exhibiting every symptom of authority and importance. On the 7th or 8th of the month, while this state of excitement and uncertainty continued, Mr. JAMES BROWN, President of the Collins Company, appeared on the dock, and as we had been unable to get a hearing of Mr. COLLINS, or to get any information except as above stated, we both approached Mr. BROWN, and in a respectful manner asked him to give us a hearing before he decided on his course in respect to the *Adriatic*. In the most peremptory manner he turned his back upon us and walked away, with the remark, "I do not wish to talk with you upon the subject." Mr. SICKELS, however, followed Mr. BROWN and made another appeal to him, saying "that persons charged with crimes were allowed a hearing before they were condemned, with a presumption in their favor; that we were willing to have the presumption against us, if he would only give us a hearing," and he pledged himself to Mr. BROWN that we could satisfy him in the presence of those who objected, "that our plans were right and must be successful." At this point Mr. BROWN got into an omnibus, and requested Mr. SICKELS not to speak on the subject in that place, saying hastily that we should have a hearing. Mr. SICKELS then left him, and we heard no more from Mr. BROWN.

The next day Mr. COLLINS informed us that we could have no more to do with the engines, and that Mr. ALLEN was to complete the construction, and the ship would go to sea in about ten days. So certain were they of this consummation that Mr. COLLINS announced the same thing to numerous other persons, and there was no doubt entertained by any of the Collins Company that in ten days the engines would be completed. It is obvious, therefore, that when they put us ashore in this summary manner, they did not contemplate making any material change in the machinery, because nothing material could be done in that length of time; and Mr. COLLINS has since informed us that Mr. ALLEN satisfied him before he consented to take this extraordinary course, that the Novelty Works could put the ship in a condition for sea in ten days, and that he acted upon Mr. ALLEN's assurance.

As soon, however, as Mr. ALLEN got possession, he began to demolish the organization we had made. He removed:

1. The two eccentrics with their link motion.

2. The tripping apparatus, which never had offended him, for it never had been yet connected with the engine, and never had worked. After it was removed we offered Mr. COLLINS, in writing, 25 cents per ℔. for it, to be applied to another oscillator, the owner of which had authorized us to buy it: but he refused our offer, saying that the Novelty Works meant to cut it up for old iron.

3. The cams used for controlling the valves with a positive motion.

4. But he left the Sickels dash-pot and the other valve-gear which we had constructed—increasing the size of one shaft.

The result everybody knows. The engines were practically a failure, and that failure broke the Collins Company. Mr. ALLEN played the Collins Company against the Sickels cut-off, and he lost the game. The Collins Company disappeared, and the Sickels cut-off "still lives."

The *Adriatic* was bought by her present owners for a nominal price, under the impression that her machinery was a failure; and three gentlemen named in your article were consulted as to her engines. A written application was then made to us for a license to apply the tripping apparatus to the dash-pots which we had constructed, so as to complete the Sickels cut-off; and it was intimated to us that they were about to remove the Sickels cut-off from the ship, unless we made very favorable terms with them. To this we replied "that we hoped they would not consider us in determining their course, and that it would be very instructive to us to see some one try to dispense with the Sickels cut-off in that vessel, to say nothing of the further expense to the present owners by such an attempt." The result was, that it was decided to complete the Sickels cut-off to the best of their abilities; and the Novelty Works, who were to do the work, having had some experience in infringing that patent, applied for and obtained from the owners a written order to attach the Sickels tripping apparatus, which Mr. ALLEN had mutilated, to the cut-off of the *Adriatic*. That has been done, and the owners have paid us $5,000 for the privilege.

The work of restoration, however, did not stop there. This new commission have removed the single or entire valve motion and the entire starting gear applied by Mr. ALLEN, and have replaced it with a link motion with a still point as before, worked by two eccentrics, and have replaced the cams for controlling the valves which Mr. ALLEN removed, thereby restoring everything to substantially the same condition and precisely to the same general plan that we originally devised and applied, the only difference being in the inferior details now substituted for those which Mr. ALLEN removed. As for example, the link of each engine is now worked by a separate steam engine, each steam engine requiring an engineer to work it, and so arranged that the main engines may be made to pull against each other if the two men become confused by the signals; whereas, as we left it one wheel worked the valve motion of both engines, and one man could work that wheel easily with one hand.

As now arranged the point of cut-off can only be adjusted when in motion, at the risk of the life of the operator, who is required to grab at four small wheels which oscillate with the engine, and by that means to adjust the four cut-offs, if he can guess at it, to the same point; the consequence of which is, that practically the engine has to be controlled by the "throttle valve," and not by the cut-off, thereby sacrificing enormous quantities of coal by "wire-drawing" the steam; whereas as we left it, the cut-offs of both engines were controlled by a still wheel, the alteration of which regulated the speed of the engines without wire-drawing the steam. And the cut-off was so arranged that the officer on deck, by pulling the bell-pull, could instantly stop both engines without the aid of the engineer, when he saw the necessity for instant action—in the same manner as it is on the *Moses Taylor*.

As now arranged, if one engine breaks down from any cause, the cut-off on the other cannot be made to operate, thereby, in a great degree, destroying the value of two engines by making one to depend on the other. As we had it, although the two cut-offs were controlled by the one wheel, yet the breaking of one engine had no effect upon the other.

In these particulars only is the present valve-gear of the *Adriatic* different from the one we made. We can only say that we sincerely hope the *Adriatic* may not find these defects in construction a serious impediment to her success; and we have no doubt that, notwithstanding these, she is by far the fastest and finest steamer in service, these defects rather interfering with her economy of fuel and with the convenience of operating her, than with the general success of the plan.

DICKERSON & SICKELS.

Honors to the Memory of Clay.

INAUGURATION OF THE CLAY STATUE AT RICHMOND.

The ceremonies of the inauguration of the statue of HENRY CLAY at Richmond, Va., took place on Thursday, 12th inst., with great pomp. The *Whig* says:

"All business being suspended, the entire community, and thousands of strangers, were passing to and fro in quest of a day's enjoyment—their movements presenting an enlivening scene, characteristic of a general holiday. The windows and balconies along the line of march were occupied at an early hour by ladies, children, and their attendants. Across Main-street, at various points, the National flag was suspended, and to the banner in front of Corinthian Hall was appended the motto, "We mourn his loss." The stars and stripes also floated over the Capitol, Mechanics' Institute, Blues 'Armory, and various other buildings.

Following the military were the Orator of the Day, and WM. H. MACFARLAND, Esq., in an open barouche, and numerous invited guests, etc., in a line of carriages. A cavalcade of horsemen brought up the rear. In the order mentioned, the procession marched through the appointed streets to the Capitol-square, where the military counter-marched, and took a position near the main avenue.

The platform was soon occupied by distinguished strangers, official dignitaries, clergymen, directors of the Clay Statue Association, representatives of the Press and others. Messrs. BARBOUR and MACFARLAND, and Rev. Mr. PETERKIN occupied an elevated stand, erected upon the platform. For acres around, the grounds were covered by the concourse of ladies and gentlemen which had assembled within the inclosure. It was estimated that at least 20,000 persons were present.

The site selected for the location of the statue is on the western side of the Capitol-square, about 100 yards southeast of the Washington Monument. The surface is slightly sloping towards the south, but in accordance with the design of the architect, HENRY EXALL, Esq., the pedestal of the statue is elevated upon an octagonal platform of granite, which will be ultimately surmounted by an ornamental pavilion resting upon Corinthian columns. Only the plinth and pedestal have been thus far completed. The statue was placed upon the pedestal on Tuesday, and encased with boards until yesterday, when it was enveloped in cotton cloth, and the boards removed.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. J. PETERKIN, after which a few remarks were made by Mr. WM. H. MACFARLAND, who introduced the orator of the day, BENJAMIN J. BARBOUR, Esq., of Orange. The following is an extract from the oration:

The problems in political economy which once divided the nation may have been solved or merged in others of higher import. The fleeting measures of public policy with which his name was once associated may have answered their purpose, or yielded to others under changing circumstances. Banks, Tariffs, Institutions, like antique armor, may have come to be regarded as

"Cumbrous and uncouth of sight,
And useless in the modern fight—"

but the deep solicitude, the unflinching courage, the broad statesmanship with which they were advocated, remain fresh and bright for admiration and imitation. He has taught us that the path of duty is the path of honor—that there is a sustaining power in patriotism—a glory in self-sacrifice, which venal ambition can never know—that the honest statesman can win a fame above and beyond empty and prostituted honors—and stand defeated, yet conqueror; rejected, yet beloved of the nation—that the dangers which threaten our Union are not inherent, but spring from the giddiness of prosperity, the lust of power and the recklessness of ambition—and that it will be time enough to take the downward vulgar path of dissolution and destruction when all honorable expedients have been exhausted. And now, when the Union is assailed by impatience and petulance on one side, and a ferocious philanthropy on the other, his example offers us the surest means of repelling aggression, of subduing agitation, and so elevating our country that

"Her fair form shall stand and shine,
Make bright our days and light our dreams,
Turning to scorn with lips divine
The falsehood of extremes."

There is a deep significance in the general but unconcerted movement throughout the country to revive the memories of our departed statesmen. The Republic seems to appeal from the living sons to the dead fathers. Massachusetts rears the statues of WARREN and FRANKLIN, and more recently of WEBSTER; and Virginia is grouping in monumental harmony and grandeur the sages who declared and the heroes who defended her rights and her independence. To-day we shall add a statue not unworthy of this noble fellowship. It was offered with the tender grace of woman's affection—it has been received into this hallowed precinct of the Legislature of the State with a promptness and kindness and magnanimity deserving our sincerest praise and gratitude.

At the conclusion of Mr. BARBOUR's oration the statue was unveiled, under a salute of artillery. In the evening a banquet was given.

The Pacific University in Oregon.

MEETING ON ITS BEHALF AT REV. DR. ADAMS CHURCH—REMARKS OF PRESIDENT MARSH.

On the 10th instant, at the lecture-room of the Madison-avenue Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) Rev. S. H. MARSH, of Oregon, made some statements in regard to the country on the North Pacific coast, illustrative especially of the need of a College in that region. The section of Oregon and Washington west of the Cascade Mountains is the finest on the Pacific, and is capable of supporting a dense population, and possessed of the most important conditions of public prosperity. East of this section, beyond the Cascade Mountains, extending to the north far into British America, and eastward to the valley of the Missouri, the basin of the Columbia spreads out—a vast region, containing many sub-sections of diverse characters, as respects soil and climate, but the most of it likely, at no distant day, to be brought into the service of man.

Through the Columbia and Missouri valleys is the great natural highway of transcontinental commerce. This is far the shortest and most available route for the Pacific Railroad, and here eventually a road will be built.

Through these valleys, from Puget's Sound to the great lakes, is the only belt of habitable country extending from sea to sea.

Northern Oregon and Washington, as the terminus of this, and connected by the Columbia, with its 1,000 miles of navigable waters, with the interior, must ultimately be the great maratime country on the Pacific.

This section contains a population of at least 100,000, attracted from the Mississippi Valley by the fineness of the climate and soil, and the large allotments of land by the General Government.

In the midst of this country Mr. MARSH has been laboring for six years to lay the foundations of a College. He claims that the remoteness and isolation of the country demand it; while its future importance makes it eminently desirable that those institutions that have so largely contributed to give character and influence for good to the Atlantic States should be early planted there. It seemed evident, from his statements, that an institution of learning was needed there; that, without it, we could hardly expect proper men to be found for the pulpit, the school, and for public life.

The plan of the proposed College has already been matured, and has received the approval of prominent friends of education, at the East, including clergymen, lawyers, and other public men of the highest standing. Such names as EDWARD EVERETT, EDWARDS A. PARK, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, EDWARD N. KIRK and GEORGE P. MARSH are a sufficient guaranty for the character of this enterprise. We are persuaded that the educational interests of Oregon imperatively *demand* just such an institution as the one which is here advocated, and that its establishment on firm foundations *cannot be postponed* without serious loss. Now, while society is in a formative state, this institution is needed, to give shape to its fluent elements. The people must be educated. They cannot be educated without a good and thorough system of education. There can be no good system of education without a head. *The College is the head.*

We heartily commend this institution to the liberality of those wise men who are able to see the seeds of the future in the present, and are not afraid to "cast their bread upon the waters."

The Seizure of an American Brig by a British Cruiser.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 9, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Upon seeing the telegraphic dispatch from Charleston, announcing that news had reached there of the seizure of the brig *Jehossee* by the British cruiser *Falcon*, I immediately addressed a note to the Secretary of State on the subject. I have just received his reply, which I beg you to publish in the *Mercury* for information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. PORCHER MILES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1860.

Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles, of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that information has been received through the Navy Department from Commodore INMAN, commanding the American squadron upon the coast of Africa, of the outrage commited by an armed party from the British cruiser the *Falcon*, against the brig *Jehossee*, and that Mr. DALLAS has been instructed to lay the case before the British Government, and to demand the necessary redress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
LEWIS CASS.

Two propeller steamships are being built in Philadelphia, to run with passengers between that port and New-Orleans, and to be ready in five months.

A first-class theatre is to be erected in Cleveland, Ohio, as soon as the necessary subscriptions are completed.

Navigation has been resumed on Lake Champlain, and the regular trips of the boats have begun for the season.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

UNSAFE CONDITION OF THE HOBOKEN FERRIES—$250,000 ADDITIONAL FOR CENTRAL PARK.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman STARR offered a preamble and resolution in relation to the Hoboken Ferry-boats, to the effect that they are old and dilapidated, and totally unfit for the purpose for which they are used; that the Ferry Company has wholly disregarded the covenants contained in their grants; and, as the lease of the Ferry from the foot of Christopher-street will expire on the 30th inst., that it be required to substitute more commodious boats on the said Ferry, in lieu of the boats known as the *Phœnix* and *Newark*; and in the advertisement of the sale of the Ferry lease the Comptroller be directed to incorporate such provisions as will secure greater comfort and safety. The resolution was referred.

A communication was received from the Fire Department stating that the following named gentlemen had been nominated Fire Wardens: Wm. Miller, Daniel Curry, Wm. Brandon and John Downey. The nominations were confirmed.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Street Commissioner to cause an examination of Catharine Market to be made, in order to ascertain its condition, and report what repairs are necessary.

The sum of $350 was appropriated for the purchase of a casemate gun, with the accessories, for Company C, Ninth Regiment.

A report was received and adopted, concurring with the Board of Councilmen in giving $1,000 to the New-York Magdalen Asylum.

A report was accepted, and a resolution adopted, refunding to L. G. Morris $565 50 expended by him in the removal of obstructions in Harlem River, at High Bridge, and making an additional appropriation of $5,500 for the removal of obstructions still remaining.

The report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, in favor of making an additional appropriation of $250,000 for the Central Park, in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature, was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NEW FIRE ENGINES—POLICEMEN TO RECEIVE REWARDS—$250,000 FOR THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Street Commissioner to report as to whether he has adopted a new method of numbering the streets, and what streets he has caused to be so numbered; also, the name of the officer to whom complaints must be made of the violation of the ordinance relative to markets.

A report relative to building a steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 7 was laid over, and the Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $4,875 for the new steam fire engine No. 38, under contract made by the Street Commissioner. The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for lighting the oil lamps of the City.

The Aldermen were concurred with in the recommendation that the moneys now paid as rewards for the vigilance of policemen, be given the policemen themselves, and not placed in the Widows' and Orphans' Fund as at present.

The Board also concurred in confirming contracts for new house for Engine Company No. 16 and repairs for house of Hose Company No. 28. Also in the appointment of a special committee of representatives from each Board, to the coming National Sanitary Convention at Boston, of which it was directed the President of the Board should be a member.

The Committee to whom was referred the ordinance proposed by the Central Park Commissioners, reported that while the ordinance nominally called for out $833,000 to carry on improvements for the present year, it in reality called for $2,250,000. The Committee recommended the creation of a Central Park stock, the amount of interest of which should be $150,000, but, that until otherwise ordered, only $250,000 of the stock should be issued.

After some discussion, a motion to issue $833,000, the amount asked for, was lost by a vote of 8 to 9, and the report of the Committee was adopted, virtually appropriating $250,000 instead of the $833,000 asked for.

The Aldermanic resolution recommending the payment of rewards to policemen personally instead of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, which had been concurred in, was reconsidered and discussed, Mr. LENT calling attention to the fact that Bowen and Bergen had fat offices, while Mr. Pilsbury would get but $8 per day for twelve sessions. On a second vote, however, the Board adhered to its former decision, concurring with the Aldermen by a vote of 12 to 5. The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW POLICE BOARD.

PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT—DISPOSITION OF RECOVERED STOLEN PROPERTY.

The new Police Board met yesterday, but transacted no business beyond the disposal of a few charges of no public interest against policemen. A certified copy of the new law was expected, but did not arrive.

It is now rumored that no appointment of General Superintendent will be made, and that by virtue of the new law, Mr. BOWEN will receive the salary and perform the duties of that office. This will account for Mr. BOWEN's resignation of the office of Treasurer, which he has held at a salary of $3,000 since the Metropolitan organization commenced. The General Superintendent's salary is $5,000. It is also said that the new law codifies the provisions for placing all stolen property which has been recovered in the hands of the Property Clerk, so that the clerks of the Police Courts will be obliged to hand over a more satisfactory account of property coming into their possession from prisoners.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SPECIAL MEETING—THE OLD AND THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE—THE LAW LIBRARY WANTS OFFICIAL AID—NEW SEAL FOR THE SUPERVISORS.

A special meeting of the Supervisors was held yesterday, on the call of seven members of the Board.

A communication was received from the Mayor in reference to the bridge over the Harlem River, at the terminus of the Third-avenue, stating that in his opinion, which was supported by that of Mr. McAlpine, Engineer for building the new bridge, the structure was at present unsafe for travel, and that it would cost from $750 to $1,000 to put it in order during the construction of the new bridge.

It appears, however, that Supervisor DAVIS, who had noticed the condition of the old bridge, offered a resolution directing its repair, and a competent mechanic was selected, who reported that $300 would render it safe for temporary travel, and the repairs were so made. The Mayor and Street Commissioner, however, selected Mr. McAlpine as the Engineer of the new bridge, and he now decides that from $750 to $1,000 more will be required to make the bridge passable.

Mr. PURDY thought it very remarkable that this communication should come so immediately after the appointment of a new Engineer by the Mayor, especially as the bridge had just been repaired, and pronounced safe by competent authority, though not selected by the Mayor.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A communication was received from the Law Institute, through its Librarian, Chas. Tracy, Jr., asking an appropriation of $10,783 to meet back rent paid and partly due, on the ground that the Library, being free to judges as well as lawyers, and having been heretofore recognized as a public institution, should be treated as such, and relieved from the embarrassments into which it has been thrown by untoward circumstances. Referred.

The Board adopted a new Seal for the Supervisors, the heraldic description of which was unintelligible to the members, who were puzzled to ascertain whether the Indian represented on a portion of it was a Mozart or a Tammany Indian. On the suggestion of Supervisor DAVIS, that it was a pure native American, the Board unanimously received and adopted the Seal.

A long and rambling debate occurred on the question of approving the plans submitted for the new County jail, but it was settled by recommitting the report of the Committee, with directions to submit at the next meeting estimates of the probable cost according to the plans.

The Board then adjourned until the first Tuesday in May.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY AND SALARIES.

Scores of judges, clerks, policemen and other employes of the rich County of New-York, are awaiting with commendable patience the action of the Assembly upon the County Tax Levy bill, for all have claims for two months' unpaid and much-needed salary. The appropriation for Police purposes was exhausted on the last pay-day, in the payment of salaries to captains and other officers, leaving the subordinates to await the issue of the battle between the Commissioners of Record and the Legislature. Some continue to hope that no longer delay can now occur, while others, living on tick, are fearful that the Assembly will adhere to their original report, and insist on erasing the appropriation for this Commission. It is affirmed by good authority that over two millions of pages of unbound records, copied and printed under this contract at an expense of over $500,000, are lying in the lofts of a store-house in Liberty-street, and it is the intention of the Supervisors, if this appropriation is stricken out from the tax levy, to exhibit this mass of useless trash in front of the City Hall, so that taxpayers may form some conception of the readiness with which corrupt Legislatures may be induced to coöperate with and countenance swindling contracts.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

NEW GANGS AT WORK—REPAIRING THE STREETS.

Two additional gangs for street repairs are now filled, and will commence work as soon as the weather permits, on Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, and on Grand and Tompkins streets. The gangs on the main thoroughfares, such as South, West, Pearl, or Water streets, have also in charge the cross streets which intersect them. So that all the necessary repairs to the streets will be made during the coming season.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 7th day of April to the 14th day of April, 1860.

Men, 112; Women, 77; Boys, 143; Girls, 129. Total, 461. Adults, 189; Children, 272. Males, 255; Females, 206. Colored persons, 11.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Debility, Infant	4	Inflam. of Liver	1
Albuminuria &		Diarrhœa	2	Inflam. Lungs	32
B'ts dis. kidn's	2	Diphtherite	11	Inflam. Stomach	2
Anemia	1	Dropsy	4	Inflam. of Throat	1
Angina	5	Dropsy in Chest	2	Inflam tonsils	1
Aneurism of the		Dropsy in Head	16	Insanity	1
aorta	1	Dysentery	1	Jaundice	1
Apoplexy	4	Enl'rgm't heart	1	Marasmus, Ad't	1
Asthma	2	Enl'rgm't liver	2	Marasmus, Inf't	22
Bleeding	1	Epilepsy	2	Measles	6
Bleeding from		Erysipelas	4	Palsy	3
womb	1	Fever	1	Pleurisy	3
Brain. disease of	2	Fever, Gastric	1	Rheumatism	1
Bronchitis	10	Fever, Hectic	1	Rupture	2
Cancer	1	Fever, Puerp'al	6	Scrofula	4
Cholera Inf'tum	1	Fever, Scarlet	52	Skin, disease of	1
Cholera morbus	3	Fever, Typhoid	5	Small-pox	6
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Fever, Typhus	4	Softening Brain	1
Congest'n Brain	10	Heart, Dis. of	4	Spine, disease of	1
Conges'n Liver	1	Ht. Dis. of v'lv'r	1	Teething	3
Congestion Lngs	6	Hooping Cough	4	Tumor	2
Consumption	75	Hypertr'y of h't	2	Ulcer'n bowels	1
Convul's, Inf'nt	24	Inflam. Bladder	1	Ulcer'n throat	2
Convul's, pu'p'l	1	Inflam. Bowels	2	Unknown	3
Croup	16	Inflam. of Brain	16		
Debility, Adult	3	Inflam. of Kid's	2	Total	426

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	2	Drowned	3	Malformat'n h'rt	1
Casualties	8	Intemperance	5	Old Age	6
Cyanosis	1	Lues Venerea	2	Premature B'th	4
Deliri'm Trem's	3				
Total					35

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending April 17, 1858....466......Decrease..... 5
Week ending April 16, 1859....401......Increase..... 60
Week ending April 7, 1860:
From absolute disease.......412
From external causes, &c.......39—451
Week ending April 14, 1860:
From absolute disease.......426
From external causes, &c.......353—461
Increase this week.......10

PROGRESS OF STREET-CLEANING.

The rains of the past week have seriously interfered with the operations of Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, but he has made the best use of his time which the weather has permitted. The following table exhibits a diminution of nearly half of the work of the previous week, and a consequent diminution in expenses:

Number of men employed	363
Number of days' work done	811¼
Number of loads of manure	2,079
Number of loads of dirt and rubbish	3,843
Number of loads of ashes	9,818
Total dirt, manure and ashes	15,740
Amount paid sweepers	$1,216 87
Amount paid dirt and manure cartmen	1,120 56
Amount paid ash cartmen	2,275 77
Total for sweeping and cartage	$4,613 20

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 16.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91	100	Hudson River R.	41
500	Va. State 6s	93¼	100	do	40¾
3,000	do	93⅛	300	do b60	41
6,000	Mo. State 6s	83⅛	50	do s60	40¾
43,000	do	83	200	do b30	41
2,000	Mich. State 6s	103	100	do b10	41
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.	102	50	do b20	41
5,000	E.R. 1st M.B. s60	101	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip b60	60½
7,000	do	103½	250	Gal. & Chicago R.	62¼
15,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	64	100	do b30	62¼
12,000	do	64½	50	Harlem R. Pref.	38
11,000	do	65	198	do	38¼
3,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	55	50	do s15	38¼
1,000	Huds. R. R.C.B.	84	200	do b60	38½
1,000	Harl. R. 1st M B.	98	100	do s5	38¼
2,000	Mich. Cen. R 8 ℔ c. 1st M.S.F.C.B.	94	200	Reading R. s10	41⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	200	do s10	41½
3,500	Chi. & N.W. 1st M	42	550	do	41½
20,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	70½	200	do s30	41½
1,000	C.B.&Q.R 8℔c. B	91¼	100	do b60	41¾
1,150	D., L. & W. in. B.	92½	200	Mich. Central R.	49
180	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	65	50	do s30	49
25	do b30	65	100	do s60	48¾
12	Merchants Bank	107¼	50	do	49¼
11	Ocean Bank	94	50	do s10	49¼
9	Park Bank	110½	50	do s30	49½
110	Pacific Mail S. Co.	104¼	50	do b60	49½
650	N. Y. Central R.	79½	100	do b30	49½
100	do s30	79½	50	do b30	49¾
50	do b30	79⅝	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. Guarnteed Stock b60	22¾
600	do b30	79½	250	Panama R.	133½
400	do	79⅜	5	do	134
500	do s30	79¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	28⅜
150	do b30	79⅜	100	do b60	28½
1150	do	79¼	900	do b60	28¼
100	do s60	79	100	do	28⅛
50	do b60	79½	150	do b10	28¼
1100	do	79½	200	do s30	28
76	Erie Railroad	13½	100	do s60	27⅞
50	do	13⅝	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	63⅝
300	do	13¾	50	do b30	63⅜
100	do s60	13⅝	150	do	63⅛
1050	Harlem Railroad	13	49	Del. L. & W. R.	93
500	do b40	13			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91	75	Erie R.	14
5,000	Ga. State 6s	103	50	do	14½
2,000	Lack. & W. 1st M.	93	200	do	14¼
1,000	L.C. & M. L.G.B.	10	100	do	14⅜
2,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	80¼	100	Hud. Riv. R. s60	41
250	Pacific M.S. Co.	105	100	do	41½
150	do	105¼	150	do	42
100	do s60	105	100	do b60	42¼
75	do	105½	40	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60
100	do b30	105¾	50	Harlem R. b60	13
100	do b60	105¾	50	do	12½
100	Chi. & R. I. R. b30	63½	100	do	12½
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	80	600	Harlem R. Pref. b30	38
100	do s10	79⅞	300	do s30	37½
15	do	79¾	100	do b30	37¾
250	do s30	79¾	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	62⅜
400	do b60	80	100	do	62½
150	do s3	79¾	300	do b30	62¾
100	do s30	79⅞	350	Clev. & Tol. R.	28⅛
150	Mich. Cen. R.	49	100	do s30	28
50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	23			

MONDAY, April 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 14, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 7:

Decrease in Loans	$687,716
Increase in Specie	1,027,850
Decrease in Circulation	153,926
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,360,758

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 16, 1859.	April 14, 1860.	April 7, 1860.
Capital	$68,048,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	129,968,921	129,919,015	130,606,731
Specie	25,478,167	23,626,982	22,599,132
Circulation	8,293,459	8,775,297	8,929,223
Gross Deposits	111,695,711	109,151,197	109,193,364
Exchanged	23,607,914	24,253,604	25,656,529
Undrawn	86,087,797	84,897,593	83,536,835
In Sub-Treasury	7,079,621	7,413,975	7,562,885

The Bank return this afternoon reverses the Discount line of last week, the turn being to a lower total. The Specie average goes up a million of dollars, which fully equals the general calculation of the Street. The Deposit line, net, is a higher average by $1,360,000. The volume of business through the Clearing-House is reduced about the same amount from the heavy exchanges of the previous week. The Statement, as a whole, is well received on the Street, and will tend further to confirm the steadiness and ease in the Money market. There is not much doing in Discounts to-day outside of Bank. The large receipts from maturing paper early in April create a demand for fresh bills at Bank, particularly with the heavy institutions, where a concession is made on prime lists running sixty days to four months, and even six months' indorsed paper is taken in some cases at or below 6 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges open steady for the Boston steamer. A good demand for first-class London transient Bank names at 108⅞, and a moderate trade business at 108¾ with the standard Bankers. Paris, as heretofore, f.5.18¾@f.5.17½, and dull. At New-Orleans, per mail, the rates are quoted as follows, on Thursday, April 12:

"The Exchange market continues unsettled, and prices are still exceedingly irregular in both foreign and domestic. Offerings of all descriptions continue ample, but the demand is restricted, and operations show no marked increase in any class of bills. Of course, rates are merely nominal, and we can only refer to the following as approximating quotations: Clear Sterling Bills, 107¾@108⅛@108¼; Bills of Lading Drafts, 107@107¼@107½; Francs, 5f. 18¾@5f. 23¾ ℔ dollar; Sixty-day Bills on New-York, &c., 1⅛@1½@1¾ ℔ cent. discount; Sight, ½ discount to par and ⅛ ℔ cent. premium."

We have another exciting day on the Stock Exchange, the speculation for the rise being very strong again. The failure of the Railway tax in the Legislature, by the final disagreement between the two Houses, removes the remaining obstruction to the free movement in New-York Central and New-York and Erie shares, and both are higher to-day, with heavy Street transactions in the former at 80 ℔ cent., about 6,000 shares between the sessions of the Board. At the Second Board the advance brought out more stock, and the price closed 79⅝@¾, as against 78⅝@⅞ on Saturday afternoon. Erie touched 14⅜, and the fourth mortgages of the Company 65@65½, and firsts 103½ ℔ cent. The demand continued for Michigan Central and for Hudson River, at a further improvement, the Hudson shares being advanced to 42½ ℔ cent., partly on the confirmation of the grant to the Ninth-avenue Road, with which some running arrangement is to be made to save the expenses of the heavy passenger cars now in use below Thirty-first-street. On the other hand, the rise in the Harlem reported on Saturday was reversed by a rumor that the Governor had vetoed or would veto the bill to extend Madison-av. The reaction in Harlem Preferred is 1½ ℔ cent., and in the Common Stock about ½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central and Michigan Southern were stronger than on Saturday, and so was Galena at the Second Board, while Toledo and Rock Island left off rather tame. Pacific Mail was strong and 1½ ℔ cent. up, cash sales at 105½, and buyer 30 days at 105¾ ℔ cent. No movement of importance in Panama. The bids for nearly all the State Stocks were strong, with only a moderate offering. Tennessees continue in demand at 91 ℔ cent., and Missouris at 83@83⅛ ℔ cent. No New-Yorks appear on the market, and the Federal Loans were held above the bidding, which was 102⅞ ℔ cent. for coupons of 1874. The demand continues for nearly all the Railway mortgages usually called at the Board with a further improvement in Hannibal and St. Joseph, Michigan Centrals, Michigan Southerns, (first mortgage,) and in Chicago and Northwestern, (late St. Paul and Fond du Lac.) New-York Centrals continue scarce; Hudsons and Harlems firm. The general market in the afternoon left off with a firm tone, which was strengthened by the Bank return, and at steady prices.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$260,770 29
Payments	197,255 65
Balance	7,477,499 68

Included in the receipts were $120,000 for Customs.

The traffic on the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, in March, was:

	1859. (163 miles.)	1860. (168 miles.)
Passengers	$30,701 72	$27,826 69
Freight	32,358 54	41,350 94
Mails	2,037 50	2,100 00
Totals	$65,097 67	$71,276 94
Increase		$6,179 27

The Southwest Branch earned in the same period, $5,103 98.

The following is a comparative statement of earnings of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company for the month of March, 1859 and 1860:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Other sources.	Totals.
1859	$35,325 11	$44,196 13	$1,816	$80,837 24
1860	31,308 24	50,592 20	1,721	84,121 44

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for the quarter ending March 31, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
From Freight	$78,729 80	$89,639 02	$108,505 79	$276,874 61
Passengers	44,167 14	45,111 76	64,390 18	153,669 08
Express	2,600 00	2,500 00	2,700 00	7,800 00
Mail	7,825 00	7,825 00	7,825 00	23,475 00
Rent of Road	5,892 67	7,083 33	7,083 33	20,059 33
Miscellaneous	465 00	96 00	24 00	585 00
Totals	$139,679 61	$152,255 11	$190,528 30	$482,463 02
Earnings for 1859	120,541 63	128,636 04	168,346 75	417,524 42
Increase	$19,137 98	$23,619 07	$22,181 55	$64,938 60

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

March, 1860, were	$433,311 76
March, 1859, were	372,287 45
Increase	$61,024 31

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 14.	LOANS. April 7.	SPECIE. April 14.	SPECIE. April 7.	CIRCULATION. April 14.	CIRCULATION. April 7.	DEPOSITS—NET. April 14.	DEPOSITS—NET. April 7.
Bk. of New-York	4,759,941	4,772,723	655,592	641,299	432,691	441,868	2,694,219	2,732,858
Manhattan Co.	4,338,349	4,527,750	1,164,557	1,124,591	323,416	315,000	2,979,583	3,074,432
Merchants' Bank	5,580,165	5,623,330	1,048,957	983,736	195,246	196,314	3,509,243	3,387,929
Mechanics' Bank	3,656,891	3,606,569	746,141	562,460	306,793	315,889	2,547,341	2,348,927
Union Bank	3,048,648	3,095,348	454,389	492,761	211,386	222,393	2,280,851	2,224,398
Bk. of America	6,381,213	6,641,822	1,413,628	1,309,839	136,610	135,467	4,849,543	4,945,156
Phenix Bank	2,936,687	3,051,307	404,568	447,445	125,149	131,084	1,500,406	1,660,204
City Bank	2,167,176	2,120,755	479,514	552,227	....	....	1,592,958	1,614,076
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,387,304	1,394,312	188,917	205,480	311,424	292,450	668,528	694,716
Fulton Bank	1,434,020	1,475,968	356,662	263,400	200,611	201,233	1,154,390	1,126,108
Chemical Bank	2,009,123	2,002,669	747,704	749,178	333,608	346,072	2,051,962	2,062,134
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,327,187	2,289,666	329,734	361,684	131,776	134,246	1,396,114	1,371,810
National Bank	2,162,840	2,174,678	262,838	220,809	179,871	177,037	979,392	948,907
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,703,098	1,682,674	403,042	334,822	199,021	212,996	1,367,963	1,236,174
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	888,406	879,862	160,776	159,767	131,092	135,305	806,115	755,973
Greenwich Bank	771,585	762,637	72,847	70,924	160,206	157,421	503,048	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	2,081,627	2,069,932	302,984	347,834	270,191	276,432	1,229,652	1,246,473
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,348,601	1,315,116	248,026	238,493	234,871	239,168	778,591	724,397
Bk. St. New-York	3,779,908	3,816,973	796,770	720,676	208,554	210,219	2,364,966	2,287,172
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,145,346	8,198,875	1,009,085	1,146,717	234,979	252,934	4,742,021	4,916,223
Bk. of Commerce	13,308,922	13,270,409	2,341,468	2,099,759	1,975	1,975	6,319,098	6,062,[illegible]
Broadway Bank	2,664,720	2,595,588	532,421	501,542	281,400	289,773	2,070,628	1,975,648
Ocean Bank	1,823,489	1,795,365	281,643	281,350	116,264	118,030	1,208,747	1,170,099
Mercantile Bank	2,734,556	2,780,543	525,857	514,686	32,685	33,294	2,190,227	2,170,186
Pacific Bank	1,084,864	1,109,953	183,327	178,866	125,531	127,511	869,748	887,049
Bank of Republic	3,802,117	3,702,012	1,068,527	1,087,095	224,777	234,106	3,006,470	2,960,141
Chatham Bank	711,799	692,251	67,405	92,062	127,482	127,567	435,757	448,654
People's Bank	712,330	712,654	120,983	119,680	116,104	117,569	511,433	509,444
Bank of N. Am.	1,717,096	1,756,751	238,012	248,589	74,740	75,878	931,457	948,[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,519,407	1,513,330	224,621	192,116	90,816	92,161	792,905	[illegible]
Irving Bank	881,727	868,183	125,805	138,775	125,198	129,516	621,702	594,214
Metropolitan Bk.	7,480,266	7,621,064	1,130,181	1,005,181	259,666	257,285	4,676,747	4,539,478
Citizens' Bank	783,159	768,769	135,360	121,458	155,625	156,601	598,167	570,373
Nassau Bank	1,838,343	1,927,296	181,049	157,179	125,769	131,123	1,083,336	1,062,488
Market Bank	1,726,732	1,766,268	236,701	220,543	203,722	213,272	1,092,983	1,078,989
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,113,027	1,093,410	179,667	154,837	94,281	93,016	680,889	629,221
Shoe & Leath Bk.	3,169,620	3,131,477	822,724	812,975	72,367	75,399	2,609,569	2,550,985
Corn Exch. Bank	1,607,028	1,725,973	235,644	207,319	113,672	119,280	783,899	789,027
Continental Bank	3,336,493	3,428,262	467,315	402,943	187,339	194,519	1,889,595	1,897,602
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,230,363	1,247,642	401,618	403,965	237,575	240,695	1,070,256	1,062,826
Oriental Bank	578,658	569,214	81,443	81,443	104,086	109,552	387,538	381,[illegible]
Marine Bank	994,229	968,763	171,030	179,652	124,966	126,039	593,713	579,547
Atlantic Bank	533,743	522,076	65,389	48,837	70,208	73,266	234,879	205,070
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,831,651	2,919,721	362,209	306,334	192,106	196,865	1,749,124	1,683,788
Park Bank	5,492,971	5,357,865	1,422,526	1,352,429	188,014	188,948	4,870,226	4,566,983
Artisans' Bank	996,296	1,005,901	149,634	139,789	93,023	93,920	561,328	564,642
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	699,784	708,965	76,799	81,647	109,441	112,676	297,127	294,369
Grocers' Bank	540,525	545,616	119,737	110,719	53,206	56,133	393,957	378,583
North River Bank	503,520	499,545	92,027	113,841	76,259	78,232	402,661	417,374
East River Bank	338,867	341,741	56,444	41,726	85,696	87,768	237,465	252,056
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	405,475	406,822	54,768	52,257	150,304	152,851	231,302	241,783
N. Y. Exch. Bank	352,775	358,607	27,247	25,379	112,828	117,017	339,464	333,327
Bull's Head Bank	484,241	470,352	51,116	54,109	109,745	113,950	459,261	439,062
N. Y. County Bk.	403,636	415,656	59,234	44,218	89,909	92,297	308,524	304,782
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	608,931	605,031	87,311	91,710	122,526	114,004	433,510	430,683
Total	129,919,015	130,606,731	23,626,982	22,599,132	8,775,297	8,929,223	84,897,598	83,536,835
	Decrease.....$687,716		Increase....$1,027,850		Decrease.....$153,926		Increase....$1,360,758	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 16, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 119 bbls. Ashes, 12,793 bbls. Flour, 410 bushels Wheat, 13,444 bushels Corn, 2,240 bushels Oats, 2,052 packages Provisions, and 977 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 42 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $29@$30 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 60 bags Rio, at 13¼c.; and 25 bags St. Domingo, at 12¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of only 500 bales, at former quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℔ ℔	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Middling ℔ ℔	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair ℔ ℔	12¼	12½	12⅝	13⅛

FISH—All descriptions are in slack demand, and prices are depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day. The inclement weather has had the effect of restricting operations. Prices are unaltered. The reported transactions comprise 8,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 35, chiefly at $5 35; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 55, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 30@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 45@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	5 30	@ 5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 45	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 20	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@ 7 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, to day, amount to 1,750 bbls., at $6 20@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 60 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is salable and steady, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 25 ℔ bbl.; 700 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 35@$3 65 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for milling, and prices of desirable lots have been sustained. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 42½; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 26; Chicago Spring on private terms; and White Kentucky, on the dock, at $1 72 ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels, at 72½c.@74c. for Mixed Western; 75c.@76c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; 76c.@79½c. for White and do. do. ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in slack request, including Canada at 44½c.@45c.; Western at 44c.@45c.; State at 45c.@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; Southern at 40c.@42½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River, at 95c.@$1 05 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Receipts have been rather heavy; sales have been light. Prices close in favor of buyers. Week's receipts, 40,742 hides, and 35 bales do. Week's sales, 20,200 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 700 dry Buenos Ayres, 20 ℔., 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 dry Buenos Ayres, in bond for Canada, 22 ℔., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 dry Orinoco, 21℔., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 360 dry Rio Grande, 20℔, 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,400 dry Texas, 23℔., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,600 dry Western, 20@24℔., 18½c.@19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 750 dry Savanilla, 26℔., private terms; 800 dry Maracaibo, 22½℔, 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,100 dry Southern, 14@16℔., 13c.@15c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 283 dry Port au-Platte, 18℔., 17½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 900 dry Laguayra, 27℔., private terms; 2,600 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 8@10½℔., 24c.@25c., 6 months; 1,000 Western slaughter, 60℔., 9½c., cash; 650 Country slaughter, 60@65℔., 9c.@9½c., cash; 350 Southern slaughter, 58℔., 8½c., cash; 300 wet salted Rio Grande cow, 50℔., 13½c., 8 months; 1,400 wet salted California, 50℔., 12½c., 6 months; 50 bales Calcutta cow, 8½@9½℔., private terms. Sales from second hands—500 dry Buenos Ayres, 20℔., 25½c., 6 months; 500 dry Rio Grande, 22℔, 24½c., 6 months; 1,500 dry Caraccas, 25½℔., private terms; 1,000 dry St. Domingo, 25℔., private terms; 369 wet salted California, 50℔., 13c., 6 months. The stock on hand of ox and cow Hides is 278,600. (same time last year, 22,200; year before, 185,100;) 436 bales cow and buffalo.

IRON—Only small lots of Scotch Pig have been sold, to-day, at $24 50 ℔ ton, usual terms. In Philadelphia there has been less activity, this week, sales having been confined to 800 tons Anthracite Pig, in lots, at $23 for No. 1, and $22 for No. 2, on time, at which rate holders generally were free sellers.

LEAD—The demand has been moderate, at uniform rates.

LEATHER—The week's movements, in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Business, during the week, has been rather quiet, and sales made were mostly confined to small orders. Rates are nominally unchanged. Oak Sole is steady at quoted prices. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather, about 41,000 sides. Upper in the rough, of good quality, continues in good demand at Boston. Prime Finished Stock also sells moderately there at firm prices. Boots and Shoes—Inquiry languid, and stocks fair in extent. Prices are well maintained, however, owing to paucity of supply from manufacturers. The tanners of Western Pennsylvania have formed an association, and issued a call for a general Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh, on 16th May. The following are among the resolutions that were adopted: 'That we regard the hurried and careless manner in which leather is weighed and inspected as highly injurious to our interests, and calling loudly for reform; that we discountenance the appointment of incompetent and inexperienced men to the office of Leather-Inspector; that we regard the storing of hides in cellars and damp rooms as adverse to our interests.'"

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for common and $1 10 for lump, ℔ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is salable and firm, chiefly at 61c.@62c. ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c., and 235 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 30c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 68¾@$17 75 for New Mess; $17 37 for Old Mess; $14 37 for New Prime, which was subsequently held higher, and, in part, $13 for Old Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and drooping, at 6¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in moderate demand at full rates. Lard continues in fair request at previous figures. Sales, to-day, 450 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c., ℔ ℔. Beef is salable and is steady. Sales 340 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $15 @$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter continues plenty and heavy at 11c.@22c. for inferior to prime State, and 10c. @15c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request, at 9½c. @13c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to day, 125 tierces, at $3 87½c.@$4 37½c. ℔ 100 ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 730 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars have been inquired for. STUART's varieties are now quoted, thus: Loaf, 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Circle A, Crushed, 9¾c.; Granulated, 9¾c.; Ground, 9¾c., ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bags Pepper, for export, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 9,000 ℔s., chiefly at 10¼c. ℔ ℔.

TIN—The demand has been quite brisk for Straits, at rising prices, and moderate for other kinds, at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Is inquired for at 21c., and is held at 21½c. ℔ gallon. Sales 470 bbls. within the range, chiefly at 21c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 600 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d.; 2,000 [illegible] Wax, at 3-16d., 11,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at [illegible]; 300 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 9d.; 50 tcs. Rice, [illegible] Lard, at 22s. 6d.; 500 Wet Salted Hides, at [illegible]; 4,000 ℔s. Whalefoots, at 25s. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.; and 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s. 9d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and evening: American Dramatic Association Festival.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love for Love—Love and Murder.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—Fearful Tragedy in the Eighth-avenue.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Don Cæsar de Bazan—Evening: Jeanie Deans.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Chamber Concert Union Soirée.

NINTH-STREET—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

☞ Mr. Acton is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The project mentioned in a dubious dispatch, published in our issue of yesterday morning, of an adjournment of the Legislature until May, in order to defeat any intention of the Governor to pocket the Railroad bills, was brought to an untimely end yesterday. The Governor sent into the Assembly his veto of the bills, taking the ground that the valuable franchises conferred by the bills should be made profitable to the City, and a suitable amount should be paid into the City Treasury, to aid the tax-payers in return for such franchise; if not, at least the fare should have been so restricted as to insure protection to the masses who use the roads. Another objection is the perpetuation of the franchises which give away the franchises forever, and without the power reserved to the Legislature to revoke or amend them. Other objections were urged, such as the utter want of responsibility attached to the corporations; the absence of restrictions as to the time of the completion, or to prevent them from breaking up roads into parcels and charging fare on each section. The Governor admits the necessity of railroad facilities for the city, but thinks the privileges granted are too sweeping in their character to warrant his signature to the bills. The veto was laid on the table, and at the evening session was taken up and read. Mr. Jaques, of this City, made a speech in support of the veto; after which a vote was taken, and the bills passed 82 to 25. Their passage through the Senate is confidently anticipated. The bills confirming the Ninth-avenue grant, mitigating capital punishment, and the Anti-Rent bill, obtained the Governor's signature. The usual votes of thanks to its officers were unanimously accorded by the Senate. The Railroad Toll bill, non-concurred in by the Assembly, had been the subject of further conference, at which the two Committees failed to agree. The Senate voted to adhere to its amendments, thus killing the measure for the present session.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced his bill providing more effectually for the suppression of the Slave-trade. It calls for five fast steamers, adapted to the African service; enlarges the bounty; offers $100 for each kidnapped African delivered to a United States Marshal; makes ownership and preparation of slavers piracy; substitutes for the death penalty, imprisonment for life; and requires American vessels sold abroad to return to the United States for a new register. Mr. Mason laid before the Senate the cases of John Brown, Jr., and F. B. Sanborn, stating that arrests could not be effected in either instance without further action by the Senate. A keen passage of words passed between Messrs. Sumner and Mason, in relation to the reference of Mr. Sanborn's memorial, after which Mr. Brown's resolutions were taken up, and discussed by Mr. Latham, of California. Mr. Latham denounced the sectional character of Republicanism; denied the existence of an irrepressible conflict between labor and capital; asserted the necessity of non-intervention with Slavery where established by law; and reprobated the project of a Congressional Slave code for the territories. The whole doctrine of Territorial government he found most adequately set forth in the speech of Mr. Douglas in 1845 upon the bills admitting Florida and Iowa. A vote upon the resolutions was urged by Mr. Brown, but was postponed. After considering briefly the bill amending the Patent Laws, the Senate adjourned. The abuses attending the appointment of subordinate officers of the House of Representatives was discussed by that body and referred to the Committee on Accounts. A bill, introduced by Mr. Eliot, prohibiting the transportation of coolies in American vessels, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The report accompanying the bills enters at great length into the history and nature of the Coolie business; declares the Coolie to be first the victim of fraud, and then of compulsory servitude; discriminates between the voluntary emigration of Chinese laborers and the so-called Coolie traffic; and recites many incidents, and quotes reliable statistics, to show the horrors which the bill is designed to terminate so far as American shipping is concerned. The report reflects great credit upon the humanity and industry of Mr. Eliot, who prepared it. The Senate resolution appropriating $50,000 for the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy was concurred in. The consideration of the President's protest, and the report of the Judiciary Committee thereupon coming up as the special order, was at the instance of Democratic members postponed until May 1. A bill organizing the Census bill, reported from the Judiciary Committee, was passed. Repeated attempts were made during the session to obtain an adjournment until after the Charleston Convention. The obstinate resistance of the Republicans prevented any action, and hastened an adjournment for the day.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference in this City consumed the greater portion of yesterday in discussing the Slavery question. The matter was finally settled by the rejection, by a close vote, of the substitute for the Erie resolutions, submitted by Rev. Dr. Ferris; and, finally, by a refusal, expressed through a large majority, to adopt the Erie resolutions as originally offered. It will be seen, therefore, that no action was taken in the matter beyond that of ignoring it, *in toto*. To-day nine delegates are to be chosen to represent this branch of the Church in the General Conference. The New-York East Conference pursued a similar policy, laying the Erie resolutions on the table by decisive majority.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco advices to March 27, is reported from Springfield, Mo. Its advices have been anticipated.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, referred a preamble and resolutions, declaring the boats on the Hoboken Ferry dilapidated and unfit for use; directing the withdrawal of two of them, and instructing the Comptroller, in advertising the sale of the lease of the ferry, at the foot of Hoboken-street, to insert provisions to secure greater comfort and safety to passengers. The report in favor of making an additional appropriation of $250,000 for the Central Park, in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Board of Councilmen called upon the Street Commissioner for information in regard to the plan of numbering streets, and concurred with the Aldermen in the resolution for the appointment of a joint delegation to the Boston National Sanitary Convention. The Comptroller was authorized to issue $250,000 of Central Park stock, to carry on improvements during the present year. Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, petitioned to be allowed the use of a drill-room at Jefferson Market, on Friday evenings. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a resolution recommending to the Police Commissioners the abrogation of the rule that all rewards for the services of policemen shall be paid into the Widow's and Orphan's fund. The Board adjourned to Monday at 5 P. M. The Police Commissioners were in session, but transacted no business beyond the investigation of a few unimportant charges against some members of the force under their charge. To accommodate some of the Supervisors, who wish to attend the Republican Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday, a special meeting of the Board was held. The Mayor sent in a communication stating that Harlem Bridge was not in a safe state for travel, and that an appropriation of $750 to $1,000 would be needed to put it in a proper condition. The Committee on Annual Taxes has charge of the document. A communication from Mr. Charles Tracy, pleading for an appropriation of $10,783 for the Law Institute Library, of which he has charge, was referred. A new seal was adopted for the use of the Board. The Committee on the new County Jail was directed to submit estimates of the probable cost of the work.

The City Inspector reports that 461 deaths occurred in the City last week, which is an increase of 10 over the number which took place during the week preceding. There were 466 and 401 deaths, respectively, during the corresponding portion of 1858 and 1859.

The further examination of Lane and Hires, the first and second mates of the bark *Anna*, for the alleged killing of a portion of the crew, has been indefinitely postponed. Two of the six charges have been examined, and the evidence substantially covers all the other cases, on which there are no complaints.

There is a possibility that a clue has been obtained to the identity of the unfortunate woman whose remains were found in the water at Jersey City, on Saturday. A well-known merchant of this City yesterday addressed a note to the Coroner in charge, desiring to know whether there was a peculiar scar on the body, behind the left ear. Such a mark was found. The gentleman states that the girl, who was a domestic in his family, left his house a few days ago, saying that she was going to the Post-office with a friend. Since then she has been missing. Her clothes and some of her back wages are still in the hands of her late employer.

The case of Christian Yost *vs.* Edward Hope, better known as the tenement-grave case, was finally brought to trial in Jersey City yesterday before Justice Bedford. After the examination, of a number of witnesses, who testified regarding the circumstances of the burial and disinterment of Mr. Yost's child, the case was given to the jury. Its deliberations speedily resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

The Stock Market continued firm, yesterday, and heavy sales of New-York Central were made at 80 ⅌ cent., the highest point since December last. Other shares generally sympathized, Harlem being the principal exception, and reacted after the sudden advance of Saturday. The Bond list active. The Bank return shows a gain of a million in Specie and a declining Discount line. Money affairs tame. In Exchange a good business on London at 108⅞.

The inclement weather impeded out-door business, and the movements in Produce were restricted. Breadstuffs and Provisions were moderately dealt in. Prices of Flour and Wheat were quoted steady. Corn was heavy. Pork was somewhat unsettled. Groceries were in request, as were likewise Hay, Hops and Linseed Oil. Whisky declined. Freights were spiritless.

The Political Independence of the Press.

We are gratified to find that the *Tribune*, when it speaks out its whole mind, really accepts the views of independent journalism maintained by the Times, as sound, practical and equal to the demands of the present day. It is true that our contemporary apparently labors under the belief that its own creed, as now fully set forth by itself, differs in some mysterious way from the creed of the Times; but this, as we shall presently show, is a delusion, which we are sure the *Tribune* will thank us, in the interest of fraternal good-feeling and human progress, for dissipating. There may be some difference between the practice of the Times and the practice of the *Tribune* under a creed common to both. We think, indeed, that such a difference exists. But, as we cannot conscientiously charge ourselves with creating it, it is a matter for the consideration rather of our contemporary than of ourselves.

The *Tribune* then believes that a "journalist is, or should be, an elector, a citizen, a man, and that, as such, it is his simple duty to study the facts affecting the political well-being of his country and of mankind, and to form definite opinions thereon." These opinions should embrace, thinks the *Tribune*, not only "the specific acts of either of the great parties now struggling for the ascendancy in the country," but also the "principles, the avowed tenets and purposes of each party."

In other words, the *Tribune* holds that every journalist should think about the public matters on which he writes, come to some distinct conclusion about them before he begins to deal with them, and have a principle in his mind whenever he takes his pen in hand. We agree with the *Tribune* entirely. The only question between us, then, is as to the particular way in which a journalist can most efficiently exert this thoughtful independence. The *Tribune* seems to find this way in a general devotion to the interests of that one "great party," which seems to it to be, "on the whole, most deserving of support." The *Tribune* is prepared, of course, to rebuke the errors of that party when it shall appear to fall into error, or to commend the good deeds of the antagonist party whenever such deeds come to pass. But it will identify itself, in the main, with the platform—it will advocate, in the main, the measures—it will support, in the main, the candidates of its own favorite political organization. In following this course, it may very well be that the journalists of the *Tribune* may contrive to preserve their personal independence, just as it is possible for men in private life to be devoted with perfectly independent zeal to the welfare and the success of a party. But we believe that in following this course—and it is here that we differ from our contemporary—a journalist sacrifices no inconsiderable part of the power for good which he ought to desire to wield over the judgment and the feelings of his fellow men. Whatever may be abstractly true of abstract journalism, the American journalist must deal with the facts of American life as he finds them. And one of these facts is that the Press of America has been almost absolutely identified, throughout the greater part of its history, with the mere mechanical organization of political parties. While party lines were sharply defined and party issues clearly made, no great harm perhaps came of this to the country, though no good could ever come of it to the Press. The public at large, whenever an important election impended, could easily recognize the merits of the case. Men knew what a Whig meant, and what a Democrat desired. But all this is changed. There is not a single one of the questions described by the *Tribune* as of "serious consequence," Human Slavery, Protection of Home Industry, River and Harbor Improvements, Cheap Postage, the Abolition of Franking, the Pacific Railroad, Free Homesteads, on which the leaders of either of the "great parties" or their followers are agreed. Why then should a journalist, who wishes to make up his mind, and help his readers to make up their minds on each of these questions as it arises, openly identify himself with a "great party," from which he must, in the nature of things, expect to find himself constantly obliged to fly off at a tangent?

In great crises like this through which the United States are now passing, the strongest party organizations must continually give way to the pressure of national impulses in one or another direction. To watch, and, as far as may be, to guide those national impulses, is the highest function of a public journalist, who differs from any other writer and thinker simply in the more frequent and assured facility of his access to the public mind. Can this function be discharged as successfully by a writer who is "ticketed" in the public estimation with the badge of one particular political organization, as by one who is not so ticketed? We think not; for, consider only, that every political organization is, from the nature of the case, associated in the general feeling of mankind with certain business and personal objects of its members. The political editor must expect no more charitable judgment from his kind than is accorded to the political speaker or voter. However pure his patriotism, he must necessarily submit to have his conduct and his language interpreted by all but his own fellow-partisans, as simply so much of the "machinery." However clear and proud his personal independence of conviction, he must not look to see his most earnest words reach and move the unpartisan thousands of his countrymen. The partisan Press is an institution of old date, and which has made for itself a particular kind of reputation. We do not think that reputation consistent with the influence which it is our wish, as we believe it to be our duty, to exercise, in the present aspect of our national affairs. And, therefore, we decline to be, in the first place, and in the second place to be considered to be, in any sense or force whatever, a partisan, or even a party-upholding journal.

The *Tribune* thinks that this independence "must be a fetter." There is an "unchartered freedom" which is the worst of slaveries; and those "fetters," which simply consist of an added sense of responsibility, of a more incessant intellectual anxiety in the pursuit of political truth, and of a more deliberate circumspection in its utterance, are bonds which we would willingly see imposed not only upon the *Tribune*, but upon every journalist who aspires to mould and control the public opinion of America.

Hope for Our Railways.

Since the revulsions of 1857, it is probable that new railways will not be built much faster than they are wanted, and that those already operating will not indulge in many of the outrageous counting-room mistakes and extravagances which characterized the most of them a few years ago. Singularly enough, there is now a general and quite prominent notion that the hauling of trains over an iron road, by steam, is in some way connected with mechanical and engineering science, of which the especial violation is at least unnecessary to economical railway working. These facts having the present advantage of universal admission and attention, have therein paved the way for those long hoped for and vital changes—those improved adaptations, functions and processes, which are every day becoming more standard and reliable. There is good reason to believe that one quarter, and in many cases one half, the working expenses of railways may be saved, by means of a judicious expenditure of money now, and that this money will also have been paid back by the improvements, in addition to the regular saving, within a period of say five or six years.

And what is going to make railroads pay, whereon the expenses are equivalent or nearly equivalent to the earnings, unless it is a decrease of working cost? No enormous sums are required—a little present addition to ordinary repairs and renewals if expended, not by stock jobbers, bookkeepers and counting-room officials, but by thoroughly scientific and practical engineers and machinists, will very soon begin to show wonderful results. A case in point is that of the Great Western of Canada. In 1857 it was not worse managed than many of our lines are to-day, but its working expenses of engines per mile, run by trains, were 16.15 cents, while this year they are but 9.05 cents. The direction had simply the good sense to employ a thorough locomotive superintendent, pay him his price, and *let him alone*. Too many American officials, on the contrary, make it their special privilege to put in their individual oar—and they generally back water. Knowing absolutely *nothing* about the economical use of steam-power, they assume the absolute dictation as to its uttermost details. It would, of course, be absurd for us to adopt the best European practice at once—not because it would not very much reduce expenses, if we only *had* the best and most costly features of European way and works, but because we cannot afford to have them. Large sums of money are too expensive to hire, if they can be got at all. But it is still more absurd to neglect expenditures which are certain to come back again the very first year.

Among these improvements we mention with the greatest confidence such thoroughly established features as rail-joints instead of disconnected rail-ends resting on an anvil, as is the common practice; higher rails, giving greater stiffness and a chance for a good joint—this need not increase the cost of the rails per mile; good stone or gravel ballast—the English standard—three feet of ballast need not be insisted upon at once, since every inch helps; thorough drainage of the road bed; the use of semi-steel instead of iron for boilers and other machinery—this not only does not cost more, but may cost less than iron, since less of it can be used in some parts; the use of steel for axles and tires—the experience with steel tires proves them invaluable at any cost; feed water heaters, utilizing a part of the waste steam. Of course there are absurd plans and perfectly practicable plans. If a dictating official cannot tell the difference, we suppose the shareholders must suffer for it. The increase over the old practice of water-circulating room in boilers, and the decrease of "heating" surface (really repelling surface) to the same amount—not to know this is indeed ignorance, yet hundreds adhere to the old plans. And there are independent feed pumps to regulate not only the water, but to prevent wasting steam and fuel; and variable exhausts (blowing the fire by a vacuum caused by a variable jet of waste steam from the engines) for the same purpose, and improved running gear, and, above all, more accurate workmanship. And for coal-burning roads there are the most thoroughly-tested plans, both English and American, for mixing the gases with air and burning them without smoke and without loss. Probably streams of air sweeping over the surface of the fire, and mixing with the gases then and there, where there is heat enough to ignite them; the air inducted by and with jets of steam from the boiler, on D. K. Clark's plan, is the most simple and effective method known. Such are a few of the absolutely certain economies. Superheating steam—at least thoroughly evaporating the water which goes over with the steam into the cylinders, and is wasted together with the heat it has acquired—superheating cannot yet be called a standard and established feature of locomotive practice, but a few hundred dollars would doubtless make it so. Its importance warrants very costly experiments, should they be necessary.

And, then, as to great economies, which somewhat partake of the strictly commercial branch of railway management, one of the chief is the adaptation of locomotives and cars to the traffic. When people hammer their track to pieces by 26-ton engines and lumbering cars to do the work which 6-ton engines would do as well, at third of the cost, and when they persist in this practice, defying all experience in the matter, and charging the extra expense to passengers, we think it time for shareholders and the public to look and act for themselves; they will find a plenty of startling facts if they will only look for them.

It is probable, however, that the greatest saving which railway managers can make, at present, comes under the head of moral and not physical science. We do not speak of swindling, but of a bad practice which is punished in this world—the practice of allowing engine-drivers to waste ten times their wages in the shape of unnecessary fuel and repairs. That *cheap* hands generally do this is a matter of authentic history, and that "cutting down expenses," in the counting-room sense of the term, augments it, is certain. Some of our best-managed roads allow engine-drivers to share in the savings in repairs and fuel, over a certain fair standard, and the drivers often make a dollar or two dollars a day by extreme care. What does the Company make? This system has largely contributed to the economy on the Great Western Road, before mentioned.

Such are a few of the features of an improved railway management, which absolutely demand the attention of our railway officials. Some of our managers are already saving money as suggested—others would be glad to do so, but are checked by Directors, who are bankers, lawyers and tradesmen—all estimable in their respective callings, but they cannot heal the sick, preach, paint pictures or command armies—why, in the name of common sense, should they insist on punishing the public, and themselves also, if they are shareholders, by dictating the details of railway maintenance and working—that art which, of all others, requires special and thorough culture and experience? It is to be hoped that the great mass of shareholders will wake up to a practical sense of these facts at last, and vote in accordance with them. There is little danger of running into expensive and useless experiments if ordinary care is exercised in the selection of the right men for the right place. And when they are so selected, the secret of success lies in *letting them alone*.

Mails to the Pacific.

It is known to our readers that there are three principal trails across the Continent, each of which is advocated by its friends as being the most feasible route to the Pacific. The most northern of these, explored and advocated by Gov. Stevens, starts from St. Paul, Minnesota, and follows mainly the 49th parallel to the Dalles in Oregon. The next is the great central route from St. Joseph, Mo., *viâ* Salt Lake to Placerville, in California; and the third or Southern route extends from San Antonio across Texas to El Paso, and so westward through Arizona to the Pacific. Across the two latter of these we now have a mail service; but formed by disjointed links, running at semi-monthly intervals and at a slow pace, its main benefit hitherto has been to demonstrate the practicability of Overland Mail transportation.

The contracts for these mails being shortly to expire, as well as that for the Ocean Mail service to California, the whole subject of mails to the Pacific has naturally come before Congress, which is called on now to devise and construct a permanent system for their transportation, and the Postmaster-General has advised for economy's sake the abandonment of all overland routes, and a return to ocean mails.

His views, however, do not seem to find favor with Congress, which appears strongly inclined to send all the mails overland. Senator Hale, of New-Hampshire, advocates this policy, and has introduced a bill which establishes a tri-weekly service from St. Louis to Placerville over the central route, a similar service from New-Orleans over the Southern route, and a weekly service from St. Paul to the Dalles over the Northern one. The trips are required to be performed in twenty days (less than steamer time,) and the entire mail to be carried for an aggregate of $1,200,000, being some $400,000 less than the actual cost of the present composite and unsatisfactory service. If adopted, this will give a daily overland mail to the Pacific coast, more speedy as well as more economical than we have ever enjoyed, and it is understood that responsible parties, consisting mainly of the contractors for the present local lines which straggle across these routes, are prepared to take the contracts.

One would suppose that a measure like this, combined as it is with a daily mail between San Francisco and Portland (Oregon,) would find peculiar favor with Californians, and might fairly challenge their support under any circumstances, and no matter by whom proposed; yet, strangely enough, such is not the fact. Senator Gwin, of California, has a counter project; indeed, he has several. He has introduced into the Senate three successive bills on the same subject, which are now before that body, and of which the following is a synopsis:

The first, introduced March 20, proposes a semi-weekly mail from St. Louis across the central route to Placerville, *for letters only*, at $462,000 per annum; a weekly *letter mail* from St. Paul over the Northern route to the Dalles, at $200,000 per annum; and a transfer of the Memphis and Fort Smith branch of the Butterfield contract to San Antonio and El Paso. It adds a daily mail between Sacramento, California, and Portland, in Oregon, to be carried by the present contractors—the California Stage Company—at $100,000 per annum. The act, however, is not to go into effect, *as to the overland routes*, unless the steamship owners will agree to take all the printed matter—ninety per cent. of the whole mail—for $150,000 per annum. As the steamship owners are not likely to accept this tempting offer, the only part of the bill, if passed, which would go into effect would be the daily mail between California and Oregon, and the title of the act might as well be amended accordingly.

Senator Gwin's second bill—introduced three days after his first—provides for a tri-weekly *letter mail* from St. Louis, over the central route, to San Francisco, at $600,000 per annum, and a weekly *entire mail* from St. Paul to Oregon, at $200,000. It retains the daily mail between California and Oregon, and discards the other provisions of his first bill. Under this, the contract over the northern route could not be let, for no contractor would take the entire mail for one-third of the sum paid for carrying the letters only; and hence the effect of the measure would be simply to supersede the present Butterfield mail, which runs semi-weekly on a schedule of twenty-five days, by a tri-weekly one over the central route in twenty days. In view of the actual success of the Butterfield line, the improvement proposed seems hardly worth the additional expense, especially as we should still have to sustain an ocean service from New-York and New-Orleans.

On the 11th instant the honorable Senator introduced yet a third bill, which simply establishes a semi-weekly letter mail over the central route, to run in twenty days, for $462,000 per annum, with liberty to the Postmaster-General to improve the service to tri-weekly or daily at increased compensation. This, if adopted, would still leave the bulk of the mails to go by Aspinwall and Panama, at such rates as the companies having the monopoly of that line chose to insist on.

Which of these three bills embodies Senator Gwin's matured views—which of them sets forth his "plan" for carrying the trans-continental mails, or whether he has any definite plan on the subject, we are unable to divine. Does he desire the passage of any particular one or two of them, or is a sort of Continental "Gridiron" to be made up of the three put together?

We have supposed that one of the great objects sought to be attained by the advocates of overland mail transportation, and Californians in particular, was to shake off entirely the Ocean and Isthmus mails, which are now proved to be unnecessary. To accomplish this purpose it is clear the entire mail must go overland. A mail which carries letters alone may be very well as an experiment, to be improved if successful, but as a permanent institution it would simply be a national toy—very expensive, very pretty, but very useless.

The Postmaster-General, who sees this clearly enough, proposes to Congress to discontinue the overland service, and go back entirely to steamers. Senator Hale advocates the opposite course, and proposes to abandon all ocean mails and perform the whole postal service overland. We can understand that intelligent men may favor either of these plans, but this halting between two opinions of the Senator from California—the proposition of an ocean mail for use, and a set of overland routes for empty show—is beyond our comprehension. With all due respect for Senator Gwin, it strikes us as bad economy and worse policy.

The Railroad Bills.

We have experienced that rare sensation, an agreeable disappointment. Gov. Morgan has vetoed the City Railroad bills. He has thus done what he could to save our City from the most oppressive net-work of monopolies ever devised for its people. Whether his action will prove effectual remains to be seen; but so far as he is concerned, it deserves, and will receive, the unqualified commendation of the great mass of our citizens.

Almost everybody in New-York concedes the necessity of more Railroads. But we want them in such a shape, and on such a basis, that they shall benefit the people and not oppress them. The bills enacted by the Legislature disregarded utterly this first requirement. They were framed exclusively in the interest of the monopolists to whom the right of building the roads was granted. They were intended to put as much money as possible into their pockets—and for this end, to take as much as possible out of the pockets of those who wish to ride.

Gov. Morgan, in his veto message, very justly points out the objectionable features of these bills. They were permanent and irrepealable grants of power to private companies; they imposed no restrictions adequate to secure good management; they contrived no safeguards against abuse,—and they reserved, neither to the Legislature nor to any other authority, any power of supervision or amendment. They *gave away*, moreover, franchises of immense value,—whereas the Governor thinks they should have been sold for the benefit of the City Treasury, or else have been bestowed, in the shape of reduced fares or increased accommodations, upon those who use the roads.

We do not agree with those who think these franchises should be sold for the benefit of the City Treasury. Whatever they might bring at such sale, would necessarily be recovered out of passengers:—the proposed measure, therefore, would be simbly *taxing persons who use the railroads for the benefit of the City at large*. But why should they be unduly taxed, any more than any other portion of the community? What right has the City to look to them for more than their equal share of contribution to its support? They pay taxes, precisely as do other citizens;—and having done this, they cannot fairly be called on to pay anything more. The value of these franchises, beyond a fair profit to the capitalists who build and operate the roads, belongs to those who use them. And every charter for a new road that is granted ought to provide, clearly and distinctly, for such a reduction of fares as the business of the road may warrant.

Gov. Morgan, in his message, presents the objections to these bills with great clearness and force. It will require no common hardihood on the part of the Legislature to pass these bills, in spite of the veto, in the face of arguments so cogent and unanswerable. If they would amend them so as to obviate these objections, we should welcome their passage. Such action, however, might deprive them of the features which have been most influential in securing their enactment. If they were honest and straight-forward in their provisions, aiming at the public interest instead of private advantage, the Legislature would probably care little about them.

Presidential—The Conventions.—The bustle of preparation for the political Conventions is becoming brisk. Delegates are already on their way to Charleston from every part of the North,—but there appears to be no general indication of the course likely to be pursued, either in regard to a platform or a candidate. The friends of Judge Douglas seem to be very sanguine of his nomination, and claim support for him in various quarters of the Southern States. We confess we do not see any very strong evidence of this. The great body of the Southern Democracy appears to be vehemently and obstinately opposed to his nomination. The North undoubtedly has the power to force him upon the party, but it has scarcely boldness for the experiment.

The chances are that the sectional contest in the ranks of the party will again be compromised,—that some platform will be adopted, susceptible of two or three constructions, and a candidate selected not openly committed to any one of them.

In the ranks of the Opposition, especially of the Republicans, there seems to be a temporary lull. All are awaiting the action of the Charleston Convention, and will be governed very much in their proceedings by the result there. The *Evening Post* urges the necessity of showing the most entire impartiality between the Whig and Democratic wings of the Republican Party in this State, and of excluding from the platform all questions, such as those of the Tariff and the Currency, on which they have differed hitherto. An elaborate communication in the same paper maintains that the Republicans were defeated in 1856 because they were suspected, in the border States, of favoring Emancipation without deportation of the negroes,—and insists that they must rid themselves of this suspicion now.

The State Republican Convention meets at Syracuse to-morrow, for the appointment of delegates to Syracuse. The vote of the State will be cast as a unit for Mr. Seward; and if a Southern man, or a Northern man upon a Southern platform, should be nominated at Charleston, Mr. Seward will be very likely to be the Republican candidate. If Douglas should be the Democratic nominee, upon the Cincinnati platform as he understands it, the Republicans will be very likely to select some other man.

The fog will lift in a fortnight, and then we can see further and more clearly in all directions.

The Newspaper Express Train—Comments of the Press.—The novel and successful enterprise of running a special express train over the Hudson River Railroad, for the purpose of delivering New-York newspapers in the principal towns of the interior from four to fourteen hours ahead of the ordinary railroad trains, naturally excites a good deal of attention and comment from the country Press. We copy a few of their articles. It can scarcely be expected that they will look upon the project with any special favor, for, so far as it has any effect upon them, its influence must be injurious. It brings New-York papers into direct and immediate competition with the journals of the interior. A citizen of Troy or Albany will have his choice,—to read a New-York paper, or one of his own local papers, at his breakfast. When the arrangements are completed for the South and East, the inhabitants of Philadelphia, New-Haven, and all the towns between both places and this City, will have the same choice.

Now it may be very true, as the Buffalo *Express* alleges, that no one of the New-York papers is equal to the London *Times* in ability, and that none of them can ever become so. But practically this fact has nothing to do with the matter in hand. If we were obliged to compete at Albany or Buffalo with the London *Times*, it would be necessary for us to rival that gigantic journal in talent and enterprise. But fortunately for ourselves we have only to compete with the Buffalo *Express* and other provincial journals of which the *Express* is a very good specimen; and none of them as yet have succeeded any better in rivaling the London *Times* than have their New-York competitors.

The *Express* thinks the people of Buffalo care very little for the contents of the New-York papers, beyond their Foreign Correspondence and Market reports. And the Philadelphia *Bulletin* is greatly distressed at the sufferings of the Philadelphians when they shall be compelled to read of the murders, robberies, and miscellaneous doings of our metropolitan society. But they will not be "compelled" to read them. They can still have their choice, as hitherto, between our sheets and those of their own locality. But we think the *Express* and *Bulletin* are greatly mistaken in their belief that people at a distance care but little for the details of New-York life. New-York is the centre and focus of American activity. It has the largest population, the greatest variety of inhabitants, and the most wealth, of any City on the continent. It is the headquarters of activity in every department. In business, in amusements, in literature, in art, in moral and religious enterprise, in everything that enlists public sympathy and interest, it is emphatically the metropolis of the Union. Naturally, therefore, people throughout the country look to it for news of every kind. And its newspapers will always be more eagerly sought, in every part of the Union, than those of any other City. Every person desires to see the journals of his own locality: but next to these, and even in preference to them for everything but merely local news, he seeks the newspapers of New-York.

Southern Magnanimity.—When the bill appropriating $25,000 for five years to the public schools in the District of Columbia was taken up in the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment, which proposed that a portion of the grant should be devoted to the education of the colored population. This gave rise to a short debate, in which certain Southern Senators displayed, though in different degree, a singular magnanimity of sentiment. It is almost needless to add that they all opposed Mr. Clark's amendment, yet the grounds of their opposition were different.

Senator Mason, of Virginia, opposed the amendment, because he held that all negroes, whether bond or free, should be kept in ignorance, as neither formed any part of our political society! Such was the opinion which constituted the basis of Mr. Mason's hostility to Mr. Clark's proposition. On the score of magnanimity, however, the Virginian's opinion must yield the palm to Senator Brown's, of Mississippi, who, though unfriendly to Mr. Clark's amendment, and unwilling that any portion of the grant should go to the support of the colored schools, had nevertheless no objection to permit free negroes to *tax themselves* for the promotion of so laudable a purpose as the education of their offspring. Almost the entire wealth of the community belongs to the white population—almost all free negroes are hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Caucasian race; yet Mr. Brown would doom them to absolute and eternal ignorance if they cannot raise funds to sustain their own educational establishments, nor would he suffer the State to contribute one cent towards their maintenance.

Such is Senator Brown's magnanimity. It is not indeed of a very high order, though above Mr. Mason's; but the superlativeness of Senator Iverson's, of Georgia, must console us for its defects. This gentleman would have supported Mr. Clark's amendment but for one fatal objection. As long as negroes were taught to *write*, as well as to read, he must persist in denouncing any such misapplication of the public money, for though it might be allowable that they should learn to read, it was intolerable, nay dangerous, that they should learn to *write!*

But these men, though uncharitable, and illiberal, are not so short-sighted or void of sense as they seem. They have well considered the bearings of the policy which they practice. They are well aware that so long as they can keep the negro in ignorance, so long as they can prevent the development of his moral and intellectual faculties, so long will he remain inferior in the highest attributes of our nature to the Caucasian race—and so long will it be in their power to appeal to his degraded condition in proof of the truth of their ever-recurring assertion "that the black is a being of a lower order than the white, and was specially created to be the slave and instrument of his superior's passions." From these convictions and this policy sprang the opposition of Messrs. MASON, BROWN, and IVERSON, to Senator CLARK's amendment—and from the same sources spring the apprehension and aversion with which all Southern publicists and politicians invariably regard all propositions having for their object the instruction and elevation of our colored population.

The Battle of Solferino—Treachery and Corruption of Austrian Officers.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that since the suicide of the Austrian Gen. EYNATTEN, who was detected in frauds upon the Government it has been ascertained that it was through his agency that the French were apprized of the intention of the Austrians to attack them, in advance of Solferino, and that they were thus enabled to anticipate that movement, and by marching very early in the morning, to make the attack themselves. The grounds upon which this belief is based are not given.

A curious mystery hangs over this matter which time will probably clear up. A writer in a late number of the *Edinburgh Review*, who was evidently in the Austrian camp at the time of the battle, and gives the Austrian version of the affair, states that the Austrian army recrossed the Mincio on the 23d of June for the purpose of taking the French unawares in the great plain between Lonato, Montechiari and Castiglione, where their cavalry and flying artillery could be used to most advantage—that they expected to meet the French on the afternoon of the 24th, upon the assumption that they would march at the same rate as they had previously done, and that they were only encamped *for the night* at Solferino and the adjacent posts, with no expectation of fighting there, but intending to resume their march the next morning. In confirmation of this, he adds that the baggage and other *impedimenta* of the army were brought up to the front to be ready for marching, instead of being left in the rear as they would have been in expectation of an engagement; and that the Emperor with his staff remained on the other side of the Mincio at Valleggio, and did not cross the river until noon of the day of battle. By some means or other the French became aware of the movements and position of the Austrians, and frustrated their whole plan by moving *at 2 o'clock in the morning*, and thus falling upon the Austrians while still in camp and not at all prepared for battle. This writer says that on the evening of the 23d a small speck rising in the air above Montechiari was visible from Valleggio, which proved to be a balloon, and he infers that it was by this means that the French became aware of the return movement of the Austrian army. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, however, it is seen, now attributes their knowledge to treachery on the part of a distinguished Austrian General.

The French account is different. In BAZANCOURT's history of the campaign it is stated that at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 23d, M. GODARD made an ascension in his balloon from the plain at Castiglione,—but that, although a very careful observation was made of the extent of country spread out beneath him, the only hostile force he saw was three horsemen in advance of Pozzolengo. No further ascensions were deemed necessary; and, although in the *reconnaissances* which the French kept up, they met occasional detachments of the Austrians, and found everywhere the smoke of their lately deserted bivouacs, everything indicated that they were pursuing their retreat towards the quadrilateral, and nothing led the French to suspect their return.

The Emperor was pushing forward his army to overtake them. On the morning of the 24th he was at Montechiari, intending to leave at 7½ to join the Imperial Guard, which was at Castiglione. At 5¼ two officers rode in at full speed, covered with dust, announcing that the enemy was in full force upon the heights and on the plain this side the Mincio. This was the first information of their presence which the Emperor received, and at the moment it was brought to him he was attending the funeral of Gen. DE COTTE, who had died suddenly at Montechiari the day before. But it is also stated that a letter was sent to him, dated at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 23d, from FERGI ANDREA, one of the most respectable citizens of Assola, announcing, on the authority of a coachman just arrived from Mantua, that 20,000 or 30,000 Austrians were leaving that City, evidently intending to join in some important operation. This letter is not represented to have informed the French of the intention of the Austrians to give battle beyond the Mincio, nor, according to BAZANCOURT, was it received until the battle of Solferino had actually commenced, although it was written on the night before.

It is scarcely credible that Gen. EYNATTEN, or any other officer of rank in the Austrian service, should have been guilty of the deliberate treachery imputed to him by the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. But his detection, and that of many other officers in meditated frauds upon the treasury, shows a very low state of morality in the Austrian army. Their mode of swindling is said to have been this. After the armistice had been concluded, they negotiated for enormous war supplies of provisions, &c., for the army, stipulating that, if the war should not be renewed, the contractors should receive large *indemnities* for their loss:—and these indemnities, it turns out, were to be divided between the contractors and these officers themselves. Several of them have committed suicide at the prospect of exposure.

We have as yet heard of no suicides growing out of our Utah campaign.

Sewage vs. Guano.

LEIBIG, the eminent chemist, lately startled the imperturbable gravity of John Bull, by demonstrating the fact that the very marrow of the British Islands was rapidly escaping into the sea through the sewers of London, and prophesying that, unless he bestirred himself and stopped this waste, his fair territory would ere long be as barren and unproductive as a desert. A moment's reflection upon the increase of two articles of importation, would have satisfied a political economist that the British soil was becoming impoverished, though the cause might not have been so apparent. We refer to the importation of bread stuffs as food for the people to supply the deficiency of their home agricultural productions, and of guano as a fertilizer of the soil.

LEIBIG, however, has proved, by the most conclusive facts and reasoning, that the large towns, of which London is the type, are the great waste-gates of the fertility of the soil; and that through them the very essence of fertilization flows incessantly into the sea beyond the power of reclamation. Every farmer knows well that if he removes all his crops to the town for consumption and returns nothing back to the soil that produced them, his lands soon become unproductive. The same is true of a district and of a country. But if the town should carefully preserve all the material for fertilizing the soil which it is constantly engendering, the waste of its houses, yards, stables, streets, etc., and return it to the land that produced the food of its inhabitants, it is evident that the supply to the soil would be equal to the waste, and the reciprocal advantages of this relation of town and country would add to the prosperity of both alike, and beautifully illustrate that highest principle of political economy—the mutual dependence of classes in community.

An eminent writer recently entered into a careful estimate of the actual loss, in dollars and cents, to the country of fertilizing agencies through the sewers of London. Our readers will scarcely believe the grand total—$41,827,500. This estimate is based upon a careful analysis of the waters of the different sewers, and the proper valuation of the materials which they contain when applied as manures. Well may the writer add:

> "If this matter were collected and applied to agricultural purposes, and if the same course were adopted with all the other towns in England, not only would an annual revenue be raised sufficient to pay the interest of the National Debt, but the agriculturists of England would then be on a par with the manufacturers, for they might then become exporters instead of importers. Not only would there be a cheap loaf, cheaply obtained, without having to send 10,000 miles for the manure, and leaving so much gold in its place, but increase of population, instead of being a curse, would then be a blessing, for the supply—at least of corn—would increase at the same rate."

There are some facts connected with this inquiry of great practical interest to the agriculturist of this country. Already has the importation of guano become an established business among us, and yet the refuse of New-York City, if properly employed, would render this island more valuable than all the far-famed guano fields of the Pacific. If we estimate the value of the sewerage of New-York by the same formula that was applied to London, the value of this material as a manure, applied to the soil according to the rates paid for guano, would amount to the round sum of $16,000,000! These figures may appear fabulous, and yet it can be demonstrated, chemically and mathematically, that our sewers are but immense conduits, through which flow with ceaseless current to the sea the very essence of the soil, and the best fertilizing agencies known to man.

The warning of the German chemist to the inhabitants of the British Islands should fall with startling effect upon our own ears, for the same causes are operating to impoverish our lands, beyond the power of guano to restore them.

Miscellaneous.

—Another of the *Herald's* foreign programmes has fallen through. A week ago our neighbor announced, as a piece of special and exclusive intelligence, that Swiss troops had occupied Faucigny and Chablais, in Savoy,—and based upon this item a leader demonstrating the certainty that French troops would immediately drive them out, that the war would be at once renewed and that Europe was on the eve of a general conflagration. It turns out, not only that the Swiss have done no such thing, but that they have no thought or intention of it. It is a great thing for a public journal to be ahead of the facts, although it does lead sometimes to very awkward stultifications.

—A story is told of MEOLVAJ, the native East Indian General, which is altogether too good to be true. It is said that his followers took from the English a lot of hermetically sealed provisions, in tin cases, and not having seen anything of the kind before, he mistook them for canister-shot, and fired nothing from his guns for three days but fresh lobsters, pickled salmon, and other delicacies, supplying the British camp, which he was trying to starve into surrender, with an incessant shower of the freshest English provisions. When they reached their mark, however, they were scarcely in proper condition for consumption.

—A specimen of coal, taken from Cairn Station, Ritches County, Va., on being chemically tested was found to be *crystalized mineral oil*, without stratification, and free from foreign substances. It yielded at the rate of 165 gallons to the ton, 82 per cent. of which was refined oil. The peculiar properties of this coal can best be told by stating that when placed on a hot shovel, it melts and runs like wax. It was ridiculous for MILLER to predict the destruction of the world with all this mineral wealth entombed in the bowels of the earth, undiscovered and undeveloped.

—A letter in the Paris *Presse* gives an account of the opening of the legislative chambers of the newly-constituted Danubian Principalities. The writer closes his report by saying that public manners are making progress—that the sense of justice gains ground—that the tribunals punish crime with severity, and do not tolerate abuses of public trusts. *Duels*, however, are still very numerous, and spring from very frivolous causes. At Bucharest, one Moldavian officer has been killed. But it is hoped that as society becomes settled, these indications of rude and barbarous manners will disappear. We wish we could indulge the same hope concerning American society at Washington.

—The publication of a volume of Baron HUMBOLDT's letters, of which we have already spoken, excites a good deal of interest in England on account of the unceremonious style in which Prince ALBERT is treated in some of them. The philosopher has no hesitation in charging the illustrious consort of the Queen with ignorance and incivility. He says the Prince once remarked to him that the Poles were no more entitled to public regard than the Irish were. The Queen's Irish subjects will probably not feel flattered by the allusion. HUMBOLDT also sneers somewhat at the Queen's scrupulous regard for the observances of Christianity.

—The Legislature has passed the bill for locating the City Hall on Madison-square. But it has also provided reasonable securities against the work ever being done. It directs that the Commissioners shall continue in office until the building is completed. As they are to receive $10 a day for their services, the people on Madison-square will probably have the pleasure of their company for a very indefinite period. This is one of the most ingenious contrivances for perpetuating a lease of office, and at the same time delaying a public work, we have ever seen.

—The oil wells of Pennsylvania seem to grow in richness, and report says that new reservoirs of oil are discovered with almost every stroke of the farmers' spades. It is said that the famous Crosby well is now yielding 75 barrels of pure oil every 24 hours. This, allowing 33 gallons to the barrel, is 2,475 gallons daily, which, at 50 cents per gallon, the average price, amounts to $1,237 50, or the very nice little income of $371,250 yearly.

—Rev Dr. CHAPIN, in his sermon of last Sunday evening, in speaking of the influence of true religion upon a man's conduct, said that it would prevent him from breaking God's command, "Thou shalt not kill," by engaging in a duel though he were challenged by "a twenty-acre lot full of cowards and bullies." Perhaps Mr. PRYOR will consider the latter part of the remark rather personal.

—Great wonder is excited throughout the country by the performances of Dr. WINDSHIP, the famous gymnast. Among other feats of strength it is said that he raised 1,200 lbs. with his hands. An English exchange tells of a man in Dover who raised 3,500 pounds with a piece of paper, and carried it out of the kingdom.

—Lady railway speculators are becoming quite common in England, and among them MARIA Marchioness OF AILESBURY, reigns queen. She is a large holder of railway and mining shares, is perfectly posted on the prices and prospects of the daily market, and is a good judge of what are likely to turn out successful ventures.

—One hundred and eleven barrels of whisky—BUCHANAN's favorite brand—have been shipped from Philadelphia to Charleston. BUCHANAN's favorite will probably be the favorite of the Convention.

—In one of the recent engagements between the Spaniards and the Moors, two gentlemen of of the Prussian and Bavarian armies, who were with the Spanish army merely as spectators, were slightly wounded.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—VERDI's opera of "Ernani" was produced here last night to an extremely good house. The cast was as follows: Mme. INEZ FABBRI as *Elvira*; Signor STIGELLI as *Ernani*; Signor ARDAVANI as *Carlo*; and Herr WEINLICH as *Silva*. The latter character was conscientiously but inadequately rendered. It requires a basso of the first-class, and an actor of more than ordinary intelligence and dignity. Mr. WEINLICH is frequently excellent, but as the successor to MARINI, who was perfection in this particular part, he is unsatisfactory. He seemed moreover to labor under the disadvantage of a knowledge of this fact.

Signor STIGELLI is a recent and very important addition to Mr. MARETZEK's forces. A tenor so well informed and generally good needs only a fair allowance of opportunities to assume a leading position here. These opportunities have been denied to him heretofore, and the reputation he enjoys has been clutched in moments when some other tenor has kindly been too indisposed to sing. Under Mr. MARETZEK's energetic rule it is probable that Signor STIGELLI will assume his proper position before the public. His reception last night was extremely warm and gratifying; his performance of the passionate *rôle* of *Ernani* full of energy and strong vocal effects. In the *finale* to the third act the quality of his voice contributed in a very large degree to the enthusiastic *encore* with which it was rewarded. We may here add briefly that the whole of this act was given superbly, and was pictorially as well as musically beautiful. The Winter Garden has always been celebrated for its scenery and costumes; we have certainly never seen anything so good at the Academy as the latter. Signor ARDAVANI, a very reliable high baritone, sang well as *Carlo*.

The particular sensation of the evening was of course the *Elvira* of Mme. FABBRI. Public skepticism about a new artiste is seldom satisfied until she has appeared in at least two *rôles*, for it is presumed that the one in which she makes her *début* will certainly be the best. This idea, if it prevailed, is erroneous as concerns Mme. FABBRI. Undeniably great as she was in *Violetta*, she is more dramatic and powerful as *Elvira*. A combination of powers so peculiarly suited for the new school of the lyric drama is rarely indeed witnessed, and in "Ernani" all these powers have full scope, for not merely in the quanity of her voice and the way she uses it, but as a dramatic actress of the first-class, is Mme. FABBRI remarkable. The second, third and fourth acts were peculiarly marked by all her most striking characteristics, and created a perfect *furore*. Mme. FABBRI was called out twice after each act, and the finale to the third act was encored. A contretemps, which was nearly of a frightful character, occurred during the progress of the second act. In the unconscious enthusiasm of the duet, Madame FABBRI approached too close to the foot-lights, and in a moment her dress was in flames. With instant presence of mind, Signor STIGELLI seized the ignited part, folded it together, and so extinguished it. But for his promptitude, a very fearful calamity would undoubtedly have occurred. As it is, the lesson will not, we trust, be thrown away on the proprietors of the Winter Garden. No footlight should be allowed to exist without a wire guard. Madame FABBRI's courage in an emergency which would have taxed the nerves of the strongest man, was extraordinary. She did not even break the continuity of the note she was singing, until compelled to do so by a torrent of applause.

The Opera was a complete success, and will doubtless be repeated.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The strongest operatic attraction for a wet night is certainly not "Lucia di Lammermoor," however numerous the excellences which that somewhat famous and slightly well-known work undoubtedly contains. Owing to the first appearances of several artists it has been given incessantly of late, perhaps a little too much so, yet there was a large house last night to witness Miss PATTI in the *rôle* of the heroine—the earliest and best success of the pet prima donna. The opera was well given by the trio, Miss PATTI, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor FERRI, all of whom were in excellent voice. The minor parts were not so successfully looked to—indeed we have seldom heard them so badly interpreted. Miss PATTI elicited much applause by her brilliant execution of the florid passages.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mysterious Murder of a Female—Probable Clue to the Identity of the Body.

The remains of the woman which were taken from the water at Jersey City, and concerning whose death there is still so much mystery, have been kept at Mr. HOPE's, the undertaker, where a large number of persons have called for the purpose of identifying the body. Thus far, no one has appeared who can identify it with certainty, and there is some fear that the rapid progress of decomposition may oblige the Coroner to have it buried before any positive clue can be obtained to the name of the young woman, or to her tragic end.

Yesterday, the Coroner received a letter from a gentleman connected with a highly-respectable firm in this City, inquiring if there was any scar found upon the person of the deceased directly behind one of the ears. Dr. QUIDOR made a more particular examination of the scull, and found a remarkable scar behind and near the left ear. It consisted of two small, round openings, one above the other, which passed through the scalp. They had apparently been formed by an abscess, which had healed. This portion of the scalp and the ear were removed by Dr. QUIDOR, and will be used upon the inquest, or afterwards, for the purpose, if possible, of identifying the remains. The inquiry above referred to was made by a gentleman whose servant—a comely and intelligent Irish girl—left her place of employment about a month ago, under pretence of going to the Post-office with a friend, and who has never since been heard from. The mystery of her disappearance was heightened by the fact that she left with her employer all her clothes, and quite an amount of wages still due her. It was known to the ladies of the house that this girl had a scar upon the back part of the head, near the ear, caused by a fall from a short ladder, and this, in connection with other facts, prompted the inquiry. Whether the body will prove to be that of this missing girl, or not, will probably be decided upon the inquest. The features of the deceased were full, with a round forehead, teeth not large, but regular and close set; she was probably 5 feet 5 inches in height.

THE TENEMENT GRAVE CASE.—The case of CHRISTIAN YOST *vs.* EDMUND HOPE came up before Justice BEDFORD yesterday morning. Mr. YOST, alleges, as it will be remembered, that the body of his child was disinterred after having been buried in the New-York Bay Cemetery, that a whitewood coffin was substituted for the mahogany coffin which he had provided, and that a number of other bodies were interred in the same grave to which he alleges that he had an exclusive right. At the morning session yesterday Mr. JELLIFF, counsel for the plaintiff, attempted to procure a further postponement in consequence of the alleged illness of his client. The examination of witnesses was, however, continued at the afternoon session. Mr. JOHN S. WOOD testified regarding the burial and subsequent disinterment of Mr. YOST's child, and stated that the right of burial and that of exclusive possession of a grave in the cemetery were not synonymous. Mr. YOST rehearsed the circumstances attending the disinterment of his child. For the defence Mr. HOPE himself was examined. He sold Mr. YOST a baywood coffin, which was a kind of mahogany. CHARLES A. STEWART, an undertaker, GEORGE T. BRADLEY, Register of the Cemetery, Dr. MORRIS and DAVID DAVIS were also called for the defence. After a short absence the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

A SUPPLEMENT, containing four pages of reading matter, is issued with the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES this morning, making a paper of twelve pages. Among the contents are the following:

LITERARY—A Poem, the Tenement House, by C. H. WEBB; Medical Quackery—a History of Notable Imposters; Chinese Music; Selections.

AGRICULTURAL—Items relating to the Spring work of the farm and garden.

CORRESPONDENCE—The Bonaparte Family, Affairs of Italy, France, Mexican Affairs, Rhode Island Manufactures, Canada, Bermuda, Washington and Albany.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—The Lovejoy Debate in the House of Representatives, the Pryor-Potter Difficulty and the Dueling Correspondence in full, Speech of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN in New-York, the Troubles at Mr. BEECHER's Church.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES—Debates on Slavery, full Reports of the Annual Meetings of Conferences in this City and at Stamford, Conn.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Semi-Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic, and City Intelligence.

CONGRESS—Full Reports of Proceedings in both Houses.

RELIGIOUS—Notices of Religious Movements.

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Hatters and milliners will find a large assortment of new styles of men's, boys', misses' and children's straw hats for sale, at low rates, at JOHN MAYHER'S, (importer and manufacturer,) No. 139 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KEMP—MCPHERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, at All Saints Church, by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, EDWIN KEMP to MARY S., second daughter of Edward S. McPherson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 15, of consumption, PETER ROBERTS, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 118 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Sunday, April 15, suddenly, ABIGIAL MOTT, wife of George W. Marshall, aged 34 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 18 West 43d-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead Harbor, Roslyn, L. I., at the family grounds, for interment.

ZIEGLER.—In this City, on Sunday, April 15, FREDERICK SEBRING, only son of G. Frederick and Amelia Ziegler, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Gay-st., this day, (Tuesday,) April 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CONOVER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 16, WILLIE FRANCIS, youngest child of William S. and Nancy P. Conover, aged 1 year, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Stanton-st., on Wednesday, April 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 15, after a short illness, ADELINE CECELIA, wife of John H. Day, and youngest daughter of the late Harmon King, of New-York City, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 17, at o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

NAFIS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, April 15, after a long illness, NEHEMIAH C. NAFIS, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 83 2d-st., on Tuesday, April 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

TURNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 14, after a lingering illness, ANN, relict of Benjamin Turner, a native of London, England.

☞ London papers please copy.

RANDELL.—At Harlem, on Sunday, April 15, LIZZIE MYER, only child of Charles H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 1 year, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, 1st-av., corner 124th-st.

GREGORY.—At his residence, near Elizabeth City, on Sunday, April 15, at 12½ o'clock P. M., GEORGE GREGORY, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt in Elizabeth City.

SCOFIELD.—At West Farms, on Saturday, April 14, HARVEY SCOFIELD, Sr., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FREELAND.—At Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday, April 13, MARY E. FREELAND, wife of Capt. John O. Freeland, of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, in her 38th year, after a short illness, daughter of Capt. Reuben Spencer, and sister to Dr. Spencer, D. D., of this City.

SLUSSER.—At Union Court-house, S. C., suddenly, on Wednesday, April 4, Mr. JOHN SLUSSER, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 181, April 16, 1860.
44, 6, 62, 9, 68, 55, 20, 7, 64, 61, 17, 24.
Class No. 182, April 16, 1860.
61, 8, 51, 27, 59, 45, 33, 39, 53, 47, 11, 28, 62, 30.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 16, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 306. APRIL 16, 1860.
69, 8, 20, 23, 30, 32, 9, 12, 44, 76, 55, 71.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED
THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO
NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

R.—R.—R.
FACTS.
CONTINUED HEALTH SECURED
TO THE SICK.
The sick and those afflicted with any constitutional [illegible], con agious or infectious malady, may rely upon a permanent cure, and speedy restoration to health, through the medication of
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
READY RELIEF
AND
RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

These remedies possess all the positive curative properties over all classes of disease, aches, pains and infirmities contained in the Materia Medica, and many medicinal virtues of which all other medicines known are deficient.

THEY NEVER FAIL.
We have over one thousand cases on record proving the infallibility of Radway's Regulating Pills, Ready Relief and Renovating Resolvent, wherein they have restored to health and given a new lease of life to those who were pronounced incurable by their physicians, and had lost all hopes of recovery.

PREVAILING COMPLAINTS,
FEVERS.
In all malignant, malarious, nervous, congestive and other fevers—either billious, scarlet, ship, yellow—fever and ague, small pox, typhoid, typhus, &c., Radway's Regulating Pills and Ready Relief will always cure the sick and protect the patient against all serious maladies which an attack of these diseases frequently inflicts.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.
Liver complaint, dyspepsia, costiveness, constipation of the bowels, indigestion and the train of maladies that follow, Radway's Regulating Pills, assisted with an occasional dose of Ready Relief, will quickly rid the system from these difficulties.

THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.
Coughs, colds, pleurisy, bronchitis, and all other throat and lung complaints, will be speedily cured by the use of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills.

RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.
Rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, tic doloreux, croup, spasms, fits and all complaints of the joints, nerves and muscles, Radway's Ready Relief, applied to the afflicted parts, will speedily relieve the most excruciating pain, and radically cure the patient.

PAINS AND ACHES.
The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the part or parts of the body afflicted with pains or aches, will in a few minutes restore the sufferer to ease and comfort.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES—SKIN ERUPTIONS.
In all diseases of the skin, sores, ulcers, fever sores, tumors, humors, pimples, blotches, sore eyes, syphilitic sores, scrofulous diseases, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a quick and radical cure.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.
In cases where disease has been transmitted from parent to child, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT can be relied upon as a thorough curative of these ailments. Hundreds of persons who have been cured of weak lungs, bronchitis and incipient consumption, can testify to the healing virtues of the Renovating Resolvent.

R. R. Relief 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills 25 cents per box.
Resolvent $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.

VANITY FAIR.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Publication Day of VANITY FAIR has been changed from TUESDAY to THURSDAY, and the paper will hereafter regularly appear on the last-named day.
The Number for April 21 will be ready for Newsmen on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.
FRANK J. THOMPSON, Publisher,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
are invited to examine our New and Extensive SPRING STOCK of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.
Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at present, and the prices have been fixed at the *lowest possible figures.*
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Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
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☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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Have removed from No. 374 to
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opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where they have for sale the most complete assortment in the City of
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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, and CONSUMPTION, are rapidly cured by that great and well-known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston," on the outer wrapper.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
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Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

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For the Instant relief and permanent cure of this distressing complaint use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau-st., N. Y. Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.
For sale at all Druggists.

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100 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
175 pieces at $28 per set.
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Carriage, Bahama, Sheep's Wool, Bathing, Venice, Turkish, Cup, and Surgeon's, embracing all kinds and qualities, from the commonest grass to the finest bleached, for sale, by bale or case, or in lots to suit, by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., 170 and 172 William st.

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Mattresses, Feathers, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., good and cheap—wholesale and retail.
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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures toothache in one minute.
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Cures cuts and wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

STARR'S
CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE
For family use. 25 cents per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by
STARR GLUE COMPANY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM.—VIGOR IS one of the cardinal elements of health. Sickness is the consequence of its decline, death of its utter paralyzation. The best means of imparting vigor to the broken-down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages, in HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Many who reflect upon the temerity with which they have trifled with health in youth and maturity, fancy that they have gone too far to be restored. This is a delusion. Debility, from whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted, may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effects, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific. It can be had of any druggist.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—In cases of costiveness, bilious and liver affections, dyspepsia, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches and nervous debility, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient. For sale by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

BEER PITCHERS—A NEW INVENTION—A Pitcher that will pour out the Beer without any froth, very desirable for hotels, restaurants, beer-shops, &c. For sale, silverplated or Brittania, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling Slip. LUCIUS HART.

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With the exce[illegible]
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Now ready, second edition of
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THE UNION NOT IN DANGER WHEN THE SHADE OF WASHINGTON IS BEFORE US.
SPIRIT OF THE UNION,
Size 13x17 inches.
This truly patriotic and elaborate Picture in Oil Colors represents a correct full length Portrait of WASHINGTON, in military costume, illustrative of the following verses from Wm. Ross Wallace's Poem

And lo! on high the glorious shade
Of Washington lights all the gloom,
And points unto these words, arrayed
In lines of fire around his tomb:

"Americans! your fathers shed
Their blood to rear the Union's frame;
For this their fearless banners spread
On many a gory plain.

Americans! O, will ye dare,
On mountain, prairie, valley, flood,
By hurling down their glorious gift,
To desecrate that blood?

The right shall live while Faction dies;
All traitors draw a fleeting breath;
But patriots drink from God's own eyes
Truth's light, that conquers death!"

This artistic memento of the Father of his Country should ornament the fireside of every family in the land.

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Single copies by mail $1 and 12 cents in stamps; $5 will secure six copies, free of postage.
To the trade a liberal discount will be made.
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TO THE PUBLIC.—THE ADVERTISER HAS been engaged for the past twenty years in the boot and shoe business in this City, both as a manufacturer and dealer, and for a long period previously was engaged as practical workman on first-class work. This experience, acquired by a faithful desire to do full and ample justice to his customers, enables him confidently to urge his claims to their continued support. He is now and has always been the sole proprietor and manager of his present establishment.
No. 813 BROADWAY,
where he purposes to remain, and where at all times he will be prepared to supply all who call upon him with "feet covering" of the very best description. A recent reduction in the price of Ladies' Gaiter Boots of the finest quality of material and make, is of particular interest to his lady customers.
Two rules control him in the management of his business. *The first is, never to sell an inferior article. The second is, to charge for it the lowest possible price.* The advantages of this system, which has always been strictly and honorably carried out, are of mutual benefit to the buyer and himself, and with the assurance that prompt and civil attention, fair treatment, and a large and varied stock of boots and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen and children, await all who call upon him, he begs permission to reiterate the information that
CANTRELL'S
is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE BENECIA BOY TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK CLIPPER.
Morrissey in London—what he thinks of the Fight.
Sayers still at his Newmarket Training Quarters.
Heenan driven off again—new quarters found.
SEE THE CLIPPER.
The Benecia Boy in splendid condition—Sayers ditto.
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The story of Heenan meeting a third-rater, and what came of it.
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The Day of Fighting again changed—see Heenan's letter.
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Examination of the fighting shoes of the champions.
The price of tickets to witness the fight.
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FRANK QUEEN, Editor and Proprietor,
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NO. 552 BROADWAY,
New-York, manufacturers of cabinet furniture, would call the attention of those wishing to purchase to their large stock of parlor, library, dining room and chamber furniture, all of their own manufacture. Their patent press-work chairs, bedsteads and bureaus are especially worthy of attention. These goods are composed of from 7 to 21 thicknesses of thin veneers laid with the grain at right angles to each other, and are much lighter and more graceful, and five hundred per cent. stronger and more durable than furniture made in the ordinary manner. This work cannot split, crack or shrink, and is warranted to stand the strongest furnace heat or any climate. Mantels and mantel-frames, pier-frames and cornices in rosewood, black walnut and oak, of every description, and all kinds of furniture made to order.

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Will do well to call and examine one of the most extensive new, tasty and fashionable stocks of the latest Spring and Summer styles of ready made ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other establishment in this City. The custom-room is stocked with fresh goods from Europe, and is not surpassed as to style, fashion or cutting. FURNISHING GOODS TASTEFULLY SELECTED and in EVERY VARIETY. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is paid to the CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. In all cases where persons are not pleased their money will be returned. F. B. BALDWIN,
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NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES........90c. to $1 25
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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
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My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
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SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS, [illegible] medicines for Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office removed to No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

FROM MEXICO.

The Marin Expedition Judged by an English Merchant in the Capital—Appointment of a Successor to Mr. Mathew—Great Glee of the Clergy Faction, and Disgust of the English in Consequence—Indian Insurrections, &c.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

A friend in this city has kindly permitted us to publish the following interesting private letter from the pen of one of the leading English merchants in the Mexican capital. The source from which it comes entitles it to the utmost confidence. We publish it in full as it comes to hand, that the reader may see what is the version of the affair at Anton Lizardo that obtains at the capital:

MEXICO, Sunday, March 18, 1860.

The detention of the last mail for Europe, by orders of Gen. MIRAMON, caused it to arrive in Vera Cruz too late for the packet which sailed from that port on the 4th inst. This occurrence has delayed my letter to you, *via* Havana.

An event has since taken place which bids fair to call attention to the Mexican question, and, perhaps, may induce such action as will settle the affairs of this distracted country. Some two months ago funds were sent from here, by capitalists who adhere to the cause of the Clergy, to one Gen. MARIN, who was in Havana, for the purchase of some vessels and some munitions of war, to aid MIRAMON in his attack upon Vera Cruz. The vessels and munitions were purchased, and made their appearance at Anton Lizardo on the 6th inst., and the officers in command were making their arrangements to open communications with MIRAMON, whose camp was close at hand on shore. The American sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, which was cruising in the waters of Vera Cruz, paid a visit to the vessels of Gen. MARIN, and, after signaling, without obtaining any reply, sent a boat off to ascertain the character of the new comers. Shots were fired upon the boat from the vessels of MARIN. This caused the commander of the *Saratoga* to give MARIN's vessel a broadside, which did such execution as to induce MARIN to surrender at once.

After this affair, Admiral PENAUD, of the French squadron, in the Gulf of Mexico, who was at Vera Cruz, addressed a strong letter in behalf of the captured, to the American commander, who replied by saying he knew his business, and if the Frenchman was as well advised as to his concerns, they would get on well enough together. There were two vessels taken by the *Saratoga*, and, according to our last advices from Vera Cruz, were to be sent to New-Orleans.

The affair has created a most intense excitement in this city. The Government of this capital are in the greatest rage and tribulation, and it is difficult to say what they may do. Fears are entertained that they may vent their rage in new atrocities upon the American residents, and this feat is made the stronger by their knowledge of the fact that the British Government have named a Minister over Mr. MATHEW, and, as they suppose this has been done in consequence of the interest Mr. MATTHEW has taken in behalf of the unprotected Americans. Their journals have since been filled with the most wholesale abuse of the Americans, and threats of vengeance.

The French Minister, M. DE GABRIAC, sends by the mail of to-day exceedingly strong orders to Admiral PENAUD, instructing him to take part against the Americans. If these orders be listened to, it is clear a collision must at once take place, but it is to be hoped Admiral PENAUD will follow the example set him last year by Capt. DUNLOP, in refusing to obey a mad order given by Mr. OTWAY, our late representative in this country.

The expedition of MARIN was declared a piratical one by the Government of Vera Cruz, and it is well known here, by advices from Havana, that the crews of the vessels were all Spaniards, most of them persons who have spent all their lives in the African Coast trade, seizing negroes, and bringing them to Cuba for a market. But even if the crews were honest men, the expedition altogether cannot claim to be any better than that of LOPEZ against the Island of Cuba, and for the first time, the Americans have the stronger side of the case with the Spaniards.

By the last mail from England we learn the appointment of Mr. WYKE as Minister to Mexico. This appointment, at this time, has had a very bad effect upon our interests here. The clergy regard it as a special victory, and notice it as such in their journals. They think the appointment of a new man over Mr. MATHEW's head implies a disapproval of Mr. MATHEW's conduct; and as Mr. MATHEW has distinguished himself over his predecessors in looking after his own countrymen, and in lending at all times a generous and helping hand to other foreigners who are here without protection, the Clergy think this course of conduct meets with disapproval at the Foreign Office. It is possible they may be correct; and if so, we unfortunate English residents in Mexico are certainly in a sad position. The true cause of the appointment of Mr. WYKE over Mr. MATHEW, I suspect, has been the calumnious abuse of the latter gentleman by anonymous scribblers in the London journals. It is well known that these communications, if not written, were dictated by Mr. OTWAY, who could not see that his recall from here came from no other cause than his natural hatred for his own countrymen, and his utter inability to fill the elevated post to which he was unexpectedly raised. His hatred for Englishmen made him act with the Clergy against us, and his utter want of tact permitted him to do so in such a bungling manner that his disgraceful conduct was found out and exposed. This is the man who has succeeded in bullying the Foreign Office into the appointment of a man who knows nothing of Mexico, in the place of a man who has proved his knowledge of the country and its people by his many successful negotiations with them.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Action for Malicious Prosecution and False Arrest.

CHARLES GOULD VS. ALLEN M. SHERMAN.

The defendant, on his own affidavit and that of Andrew Mehaffey, formerly President of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, and identified with certain transactions of Sherman with that Company, already known to the commercial public of New-York, moved to discharge and set aside an order of arrest granted Oct. 27, 1859, by his Honor D. P. INGRAHAM, on which Sherman was arrested for an alleged malicious prosecution of Mr. Gould, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The leading facts in this case are very clearly stated in the opinion given below of the learned Judge, who denied the defendant's motion to be discharged from arrest and for an *exoneratur*.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—BONNEY, J.—On 25th October, 1859, the defendant in this action charged the plaintiff, before one of the Police Justices of this City, with the crime of perjury, alleged to have been committed in swearing to an answer put in by the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, of which the plaintiff was then President, to a petition exhibited by the defendant and others against said Company and others in the Circuit Court of Allegany County in Maryland. On that charge a warrant was issued and the plaintiff was arrested and brought before the Police Justice, who, on 27th October, dismissed the complaint and discharged the plaintiff from arrest.

For this proceeding the plaintiff, immediately after being so discharged, commenced this action for malicious prosecution, and procured the defendant to be arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

The complaint in this action alleges that the charge before the Police Justice was made falsely, maliciously, and without any reasonable or probable cause, and with intent to harrass, scandalize and injure the plaintiff, and claims damages to the amount of $25,300. The defendant has answered, and on pleadings and affidavits, now moves to vacate the order of arrest, and that his bail be discharged.

The question to be decided is, whether the defendant has shown such probable cause for making the charge against the plaintiff as justified him in causing his arrest. The immediate dismissal of the complaint by the magistrate is *prima facie* evidence that it was made without cause; but the defendant insists that it was so dismissed on technical objections, and that the plaintiff has never yet attempted to maintain that the statements in said answer, to which he made oath, were true. The plaintiff, on the other hand, shows, by affidavits, other facts tending to prove—as his counsel insists—that the whole proceeding on the part of the defendant was malicious, and its intent was to defame and injure the plaintiff; and that the principal statements in said answer, alleged by defendant to be untrue, were taken from the papers of the Coal and Iron Company, or from statements of persons connected with said Company, which the plaintiff had reason to believe, and did believe to be correct and true, and that this was well known to defendant, who was formerly connected with, and a chief manager of, that Company. From the voluminous papers read or referred to on this motion, it is manifest that a bitter controversy exists between the parties to this action, and others, in relation to the affairs of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, and that the complaint before the Police Magistrate was probably induced quite as much by personal animosity as by any regard for public justice. The plaintiff showed *prima facie* sufficient cause for arresting the defendant, who has given bail, which certainly is not excessive if this action can be maintained. I cannot now try the case on affidavits, nor with propriety express an opinion on the merits. It is sufficient for the present purpose for me to say that these papers do not show such cause for the charge made by defendant as to require that his bail be discharged.

The motion is denied, with 10 costs.

Another Insurance Case.

ALLEGED OVER-VALUATION OF LOSS.

Ward and Gilbert vs. *The Washington Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action in the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, to recover of the defendants the amount of a policy of insurance for $1,000, made to one E. B. Monell in November, 1856. The property insured was a stock of merchandise, consisting of a quantity of liquors, cigars, teas, &c., contained in a building also owned by him, known as Poplar Hall, in Poplar-street, Brooklyn. There were two other insurances of $1,000 each on the stock in other Companies, of which notice is claimed to have been given to the defendants. A fire occurred in the building on the night of Jan. 6, 1857, which completely destroyed it, together with the entire stock on hand, excepting a few barrels of beef and a small amount of tea.

The defendants insisted that Mr. Monell over-valued the amount of loss, and also withheld some of his books and papers. Mr. Monell, after the fire, assigned his claim to the plaintiffs.

After a trial lasting three days, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,202, the amount claimed, with interest.

J. D. and T. D. Sherwood for plaintiffs; J. B. Smith and J. W. Gilbert for defendants.

Action to Set Aside an Assignment.

Emanuel A. Stone vs. *Isaac F. Fisher and Aaron L. Hamburger, and two other cases.*—These were actions brought by the plaintiffs therein, as judgment creditors of the defendant Fisher, to set aside an assignment made to the defendant Hamburger, on the 30th day of December, 1858. The plaintiffs allege that the assignment was made to defraud them, and to deprive them of their just dues. The defendants deny all allegations of fraud, and aver that the assignment was made in good faith, and for the benefit of creditors. The assignment was for a large amount, and the combined indebtedness of the defendant Fisher to the plaintiffs is also heavy.

The cases, (tried together as one,) have now been on hearing at Special Term, before Justice LEONARD, for two days. Decision reserved.

Benedict and Boardman and Solomon L. Hull, for plaintiffs; Harrington and Grieff and Wm. M. Evarts, for defendants.

The Burdell Baby Case—Who Discovered the Plot.

George D. Bulen vs. *William Burdell.*—This was an application for leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint. The action is brought for the partition of the estate of Harvey Burdell. This action has been tried before William Mitchel, Esq., referee, who prepared his report some seventeen months since. Plaintiff now asks that he be allowed to amend his complaint by alleging therein that he expended some $4,000 counsel fees and witness fees, including about $1,200 for stenographic reports in the proceedings before the Surrogate for letters of administration upon the personalty. Plaintiff alleges that his action before the Surrogate for the benefit of the realty, aided in the discovery of the bogus baby plot, (which terminated the controversy,) and that through his counsel he learned those "startling developments" in advance of the knowledge of the District Attorney.

Defendants oppose the application on the ground that the claim was exorbitant and was not for the common benefit. They also say that the claim, if taken as genuine, cannot be set up in a partition suit, relating to the realty, and that it can in no event constitute a charge on the real estate, but must be collected from the personalty. It is also denied that the plaintiff's application is barred by his own laches. The application was before Justice BONNEY at Chambers, and is still pending.

Samuel J. Tilden and John Rankin, Jr., for plaintiff; Charles Edwards and Winchester Britton for defendants.

Discharge of a Witness.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The United States vs. *Edward Marlor.*—This was a motion to diminish bail. Marlor was a witness in a prosecution instituted on behalf of the Government against one John Lloyd for passing false invoices. He had been Lloyd's clerk, and was familiar with the matter, and had access to the papers held by the Government in reference to the affair. Some time ago he left for Europe, and the papers turning up missing also, he was, on his return from Europe some weeks since, arrested as a witness. On being brought before Judge BETTS, he was directed to give bail for his appearance on the trial in the sum of $5,000, with two sureties.

A motion was now made on his behalf on affidavits to diminish the amount of bail, and after hearing counsel, the Judge ordered that he should be discharged from custody on giving his own recognizance in the sum of $1,000.

Indictments—Oyer and Terminer.

The People vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.*—This indictment charges the defendants with unlawfully and injuriously extending Pier No. 51 North River beyond the extension of the pier line there established, and against the form of the statute, &c.

The People vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—The defendants are indicted for culpably neglecting the public safety in permitting a deep cut to remain open in Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in consequence of which neglect one Dennis Tubridy was killed.

The People vs. *Alexander Ward.*—The defendant is an Ex-Inspector of Sidewalks, and is indicted for receiving bribes.

The People vs *Homer B. Hawkins.*—In this case the defendant was in the employ of the Overland Mail Company, and the Grand Jury have found seven indictments against him for forgery, larceny and embezzlement.

Discharge of Insolvents.

Application of Rufus S. Fenton.—This was an application of Mr. Fenton to be discharged from his debts under the Two-third act. The creditors opposed the application, on the ground of fraud, and informality in the papers upon which the application was based. The matter has been pending for nearly or about a year, (having been adjourned from time to time,) and now came on for hearing before Judge DALY, at Special Term of the Common Pleas.

Counsel for applicant declined to proceed upon the application, whereupon counsel for creditors asked that the matter be dismissed.

The application was thereupon dismissed.

H. D. Townsend for application; Van Buren & Seixas, and Messrs. Parsons & Lyons, opposed.

The Police Cases.

Martin vs. *Commissioners.*—In this action, tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice BALCOM, the Court held that, inasmuch as the relator accepted office in the Custom-house, he was not entitled to claim to have been a police officer, the duties of the two offices being incompatible.

Peck vs. *Commissioners.*—This was the next cause taken up, and is now in progress before Justice EMMOTT.

The Case of Alderman Barry.

The People vs. *Richard Barry.*—The particulars of this case are well known. Upon the application of the District-Attorney, Justice BONNEY now granted a writ of alternative *mandamus*, directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to execute the original sentence of the Sessions upon the Alderman, or to show cause, on the 23d inst., why he does not.

Jury Disagreed.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Metropolitan Insurance Company.*—This action was tried before Justice PIERREPONT, in the Superior Court, and was reported in the TIMES of Saturday. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were accordingly discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

LEONARD, J.—*Williams* vs. *Leary et al.*—Complaint and counter-claim dismissed without costs.

Wiltenberger vs. *Atwood & Co.*—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Taaks* vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and the disbursements of referee to abide event, &c.

BONNEY, J.—*Gould* vs. *Sherman.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ball vs. *Ball.*—Complaint dismissed.

COMMON PLEAS.

DALY, J.—*Edgerton* vs. *Thompson.*—See opinion.

Calendar....TUESDAY, April 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 45.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Police cases.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 182, 194, 195, 155, 180, 181, 188, 189, 192, 193, 63, 196, 38, 51, 145, 158, 159, 120.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 388, 350, 408, 342, 414, 420, 426, 390, 428, 434, 318.

COMMON PLEAS.—The General Term is in session. Trial branches adjourned for the Term.

PERSONAL.

MR. R. H. DALY, formerly of this City, and who was in Europe in '55 or '56, may receive some gratifying intelligence by addressing H. R. R., Box No. 714 New-York Post office. Virginia papers please copy.

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MATERIALS.
CHINTZES NEW
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FLOOR BAIZES AND SQUARES,
SHIRTING LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
Shades put up, and Cornices made by a practical Upholsterer.
The prices will command the attention of the most economical.
PATON & CO, No. 341 Broadway.

AUCTION PRICES.
WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
LACE,
MUSLIN AND
NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS,
The largest assortment ever exhibited in this City,
And at astonishingly
REDUCED PRICES
To close a large stock.
We particularly call attention to a variety of very handsome lots at $8, $10 and $12.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ. FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, crapes, wash Silks, Lutongs, Satins, Seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING!
AT OUR NEW RETAIL PREMISES,
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
OF BEAUTIFUL
SILKS,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.,
OF UNSURPASSED STYLES,
On MONDAY, April 16.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. S.—Mr. CLARKE, now the superintendent of this department, and for many years with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., will be most happy to see his lady customers.

E. L. & CO.

NOUVEAUTES
IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Just Received,
VERY ELEGANT.
ALSO,
A full assortment of
PARASOLS,
Of beautiful and exclusive styles,
ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 16,
At our
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Have Removed
THIS DAY,
April 14,
THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS
TO
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
Will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.

Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

301 GREAT DISPLAY OF RICH SILK. 301
MONDAY, APRIL 16,
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer, THIS DAY,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF RICH SILKS,
From Auction Sales,
Worthy the attention of all.
Silks at 60 cents.
Silks at 70 cents.
Rich Silks at 80 cents.
Very Rich Silks at 90 cents.
Magnificent Silks at $1.
Extra Rich Silks at $1 25, unsurpassed in this City for $1 75.
SILKS OF THE NEWEST STYLES OF LATE IMPORTS AND CHOICE COLORS,
In Robes at $14, actually cost $25.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

359 FROM AUCTION. 359
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
PIECE LACE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
GOLD BAND,
WHITE BUFF and GREEN HOLLAND,
For CHURCH WINDOWS,
STORE WINDOWS, and
PRIVATE DWELLINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 CORNICES 359
OF
New and beautiful
PATTERNS.
Wholesale and Retail,
At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, 359 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
Will offer, on MONDAY, April 16,
400 pieces RICH SILKS,
At 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard,
Worth $1 and $1 25.
ALSO:
500 pieces RICH CHENE SILKS,
At $1, $1 12 and $1 25 per yard,
Worth $1 38 and $1 75.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

G. M. BODINE
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, April 16,
1,000 PIECES
NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
From 40 to 50 per cent.
Less than Importer's Prices.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY,
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a beautiful assortment of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
ORGANDIES, GRENADINES AND BAREGES.
PARIS SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
THREAD LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

BONNETS FOR 1860—NEWEST STYLES, AND largest stock from auction In straw goods of every description, at prices far below the cost of manufacture. Now open for inspection.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Near 11th-st.
ALL SELLING OFF
AT COST.
We are offering the whole balance of our
NEW FANCY STOCK
AT COST! AT COST!
Principally consisting of full lines of
REAL LACES,
RICH EMBROIDERIES,
FANCY RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, CORDS, &c.,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND MITS.
N. B.—SETS, COLLARS,
INFANTS' WAISTS,
AND ROBES,
Are decided
Sacrifices.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.

MOURNING COLLARS AND SETS,
JUST RECEIVED.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 16th inst.,
New Styles Mourning Sets, also Infants' Caps, and a large variety of Black Lace Veils, Mantillas and Points.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

INFANTS' ROBES,
SHORT FROCKS,
WAISTS,
AND SKIRTS.
All to be cleared off immediately,
At less than half prices,
Black Lace Mantillas from auction.
Black Lace Flouncings from auction.
$20,000 worth of Embroideries from auction.
At a large reduction from regular prices,
Valenciennes and Point Lace Goods,
In great variety, and very cheap.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS exclusively received per late steamers; a large assortment of Spring and Summer Corsets in real French woven, embroidered, and Paris made Contille; a good Corset for $1. Balmoral, Hair-cloth, and other traveling Skirts. Also, the genuine Gored Pattern Skirt, La Gabrille, just imported. Mrs. GAYNOR'S, No. 843 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBER'S Establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 803 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DAMAGED GOODS—CONSISTING OF BLACK and colored silks, delaines, prints, skirting, check muslin, hosiery, cloths, satinets, &c., &c., or sale cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine st.

DRY GOODS.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF SILKS.

WILKES & MOYNAN will, on MONDAY, April 16, commence closing out their entire stock of Fancy Silks at a reduction of 30 and 40 *per cent.* on their former very low prices. The attention of our customers is called to this sale, as we intend giving the most decided bargains in these goods ever offered in this City. Please observe the name and number, 691 Broadway, between Amity and 4th sts.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, April 16, 10 cases York Mills Shirting Muslins, yard wide, at 1s. per yard, worth by the case 14 cents.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are selling yard wide French Printed Brilliants at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, 3 cases more FRENCH BAREGE ANGLAIS, 1s. per yard; sold everywhere else at 1s. 6d.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
50 pieces BLACK SILK, at $1 per yard; worth $1 25.
100 pieces PLAIN SILKS, mode colors, at $1 per yard; value $1 25.

SILK RIBBONS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received more new and desirable silks, equally cheap with the styles cleared out, and have
EVEN REDUCED THE PRICES
OF THIS SEASON'S GOODS.
They respectfully invite an inspection, as styles and prices will speak for themselves.
ALSO,
RIBBONS—A very large assortment of beautiful styles, remarkably cheap.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

LACE POINTS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
AND STELLA SHAWLS,
Bought at ruinously low prices, and offered at much less than cost of importation by
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 CANAL-ST.

LACE CURTAINS
AND VESTIBULE LACES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
have some of the above new and desirable goods, cheaper than ever offered in the City.
No. 305 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
Comprising Lace Curtains and Draperies,
Linen Sheeting and Pillow Casings,
Damask Table Linen of every variety.
Lace, Silk and Cloth Mantillas.
Stella and Broche Shawls.
Dress Goods in Barege Anglais, from 6¼ cents per yard up.
Poplins, Lustre, Poil de Chevres, &c., &c.,
Of the best value in the City.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:

The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realised in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years. Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N.Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on instalments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 203 Times Office.

$175—GREAT BARGAIN—A SPLENDID rosewood piano, seven octaves full, iron frame, nearly new; another at $150. Melodeons below cost, $35, $45, $55, $75, $85, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 335 Broadway, near 14th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, No. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST, either in this City or its immediate vicinity, by a lady who has had several years' experience in playing for a church, and is capable of having the entire charge of the music in any church where she is engaged. The advertiser also desires two or three pupils for the piano, who are somewhat advanced in music, and have much time for study. Reference can be made to some of the first musical talent of this City. Address, for two weeks, ART, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 20th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28th st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.

Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.

Also, every description of iron work for ships' use—iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.

Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings.

JAMES L. JACKSON.
PETER H. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1860.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.

The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th April.
Each day at 10½ o'clock.

SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

At the private residence No. 157 East 15th-st., directly opposite Stuyvesant-square, between 1st and 2d avs.

All the rich and costly furniture made to order and imported, without regard to cost. Together with a superb collection of pictures, statuary, &c., selected with much care and of great value.

Royal Wilton, Axminster and medallion carpets throughout the house. In the drawing-rooms superb rosewood suite in satin lamprus, cost $1,800, elaborately carved; rosewood etageres, richly carved in the style of Louis XIV., with plate-glass doors and backs; ladies' cabinet and escritoire, richly carved and inlaid; solid rosewood music Canterbury, superbly carved rosewood centre-table, with Sienna marble top, rosewood centre-table, with statuary marble top, Elizabethan styles; elegant rosewood reception suite, in brocade brocatel, superbly carved.

Beautiful rosewood corner etagere with ornamental cabinet, highly carved rosewood 7⅛-octave grand action piano-forte made by Lighte & Newton, rosewood piano stool to match, elegant carved reception chairs in striped satin, rich arm chairs Louis XIV. style, splendid French plate pier and mantel mirrors, heavy gilt frames and consoles to match, richly embroidered lace window curtains, tassels, loops, &c.; superb gilt cornices and fixtures, costly sevres vases and etagere ornaments, elegant ormolu gas chandeliers and brackets, superb ormolu and bronze clocks, real bronzes-statuettes, groups, &c.; rich articles of vertu, antique vases, fire-screens, &c. In the extension-room will be found carved solid rosewood dining-table, extends 20 feet, and richly carved buffet to match, with marble top; full suite solid rosewood furniture, made to order for the same room; rich French china dinner, breakfast and tea sets of the most elaborate designs, tête-à-tête sets, vases and ornaments; superb ormolu clocks, Louis XIV. style; rich embroidered table covers, window curtains, &c.

Basement—En suite elegant carved solid oak beaufet Sienna, marble top; oak extension dining-table to match, very costly; arm chairs in morocco; do. lounge and easy chairs; rich dinner and tea sets.

Chambers—Velvet carpets; en suite superb carved rosewood round-cornered bedsteads, armoir à glace; wardrobes; richly-carved dressing bureaus; statuary, marble top shaving stands and dressing case; cylinder writing desk, and cabinet tables; solid rosewood armchairs in satin and blue cloth; lounges in brocatel, satin and reps; ottomans, curtains, valances, cornices, etc.; oval French plate mirrors, pier tables, etc.; superb dressing tables, inlaid and carved; solid rosewood bookcase and secretary; mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., &c., &c.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF VALUABLE STATUARY AND OIL PAINTINGS, SEE CATALOGUES.

The whole comprising one of the richest and most lavishly furnished houses ever offered at auction, having been manufactured and imported expressly, without regard to cost.

Catalogues and permits to view the furniture can be obtained at our office, for Wednesday previous to the sale.

The above house is for sale; size, 26x76 feet, in complete order, frescoed very elaborately throughout, replete with all the modern improvements; lot, 26x103 feet. The location is unsurpassed. Terms easy. For terms and particulars inquire at our office, or to JACOB VANDERPOEL, No. 105 Madison-av.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REMOVING TO THE COUNTRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 448 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite London-terrace, all the elegant furniture of said house, mostly made by Baudouine, consisting of rosewood parlor suites covered in green satin brocade; tapestry divans, suites covered in crimson silk brocade, crimson silk and satin curtains, lace curtains, buhl centre table, carved rosewood table, elegant ormolu and bronze chandeliers, a grand action piano-forte, cost $600; large pier and mantel mirrors, vases, clocks, bronzes, paintings, marquetry clock, rosewood etagere, &c., &c. Dining-room—Black walnut buffet, chairs, extension table, solid carved French walnut library table, crimson and gold flowered dinner set, blue and gold dessert set, glass and plated ware. Bedrooms—Rosewood and tapestry rich enameled suites, rosewood bedroom suites, Japanese curiosities, enameled ware, &c., &c. Can be examined day before the sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

Genteel Household Furniture—Consisting of rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood bookcase and secretary, elegant oval mirrors, lace window curtains, mahogany bedsteads, oil-cloths, black walnut chairs in plush, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, clock, gilt and Chinese vases, mahogany book etageres, mahogany dressing bureaus, gilt frame engravings, sofas and a tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, rockers in do., rosewood sewing chairs; together with a large assortment of China, glass and earthenware, Britannia ware, &c.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—About 20 pieces of the most exquisite marble statuary in the country, Roman bronzes, and other works of art, the property of James F. Penniman, Esq., No. 42 East 14th-st., Union square. The above will be sold by us at auction on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th; statuary and works of art on THURSDAY, 26th April, at 10½ o'clock each day. Further particulars in a few days. It can be examined from Tuesday, 17th inst., until the sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant and stylish bob-tail horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; can trot inside 3 minutes. Also, an elegant Dusenbury wagon, set harness, saddle, bridle, blankets, &c.; the whole has been used but a few times.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHT ON 2D-AV., AVENUE A, 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS.—Title 100 years old in present family, and never before offered at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 24, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the heirs of part of an estate:

Avenue A—A piece of ground on the easterly side of Avenue A, commencing in the centre line of the block, between 61st and 62d sts., and running thence southerly on Avenue A 83 feet more or less, together with the water right in front of the same to the exterior line of the City.

2d-av.—3 lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st. 4 lots southwest corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st.

63d-st.—2 lots south side of 63d-st., 105 feet west of 2d-av., together with 3 gore lots in the rear.

64th-st.—3 lots south side of 64th-st., 150 feet east of 2d-av.

65th-st.—1 lot south side of 65th-st., 280 feet east of 3d-av.

The above property is well located, and in a section of the City fast advancing in price and in population. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 158th, 159th and 160th sts., Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, on the stage and railroad routes, and adjoining the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs. 158th-st., its southern boundary, is graded and paved to the North River, of which the whole property commands a view. The lots on 10th-av. will be sold singly, and the balance of the property in plots of not less than four lots, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is now unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the releases obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Jas. M. Miller, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st., N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry out the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand; also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c.; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York City.

John B. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE, &C.—JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 27 Barclay-st., by order of Messrs. D. McDowell and others, assignees, the entire stock of Messrs. Murphy & McCarthy, embracing an extensive and well-selected assortment of English, German and American hardware, cutlery, guns, heavy goods, &c., &c., all in fine order. Terms, four and six months credit. Catalogues now ready, and may be had at the store of the auctioneer, No. 76 William-st., or at No. 27 Barclay-st.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.—On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 East 21st-st., near Broadway, comprising richly carved rosewood parlor suites, etageres, book cases, gilt frames, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood center-tables, bedsteads, bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds, bedding, Dresden China vases, mantel ornaments, clocks, rich China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, glassware, extension dining-table, buffet, kitchen ware and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale. The oil-paintings will be sold at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 2d-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and divans, arm chairs, rockers, extension dining tables, quartette tables, sofa and centre tables with marble tops, bureaus, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china, glassware, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, VELVET CARPETS, &c., &c.—On THURSDAY, April 19, 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Rutgers-st., near Henry-st., the entire genteel furniture of the house. More full particulars on the day of sale, when catalogues will be ready. N. B.—F. C. has taken the large rooms No. 374 Broadway, near White-st., during this month, for the purpose of accommodating those who are breaking up with storage or sales of every description of goods. Sales at their residences also attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER'S SALE OF 158 LOTS.—At the request of a number of gentlemen desirous of purchasing parts of the property on the 10th and 11th avs., and 158th, 159th and 160th sts., to be sold by me on THURSDAY, 19th inst., and who wish to preserve the present first-class character of the neighborhood for private residences, the owner has instructed me to sell it with the usual general clause against nuisances, in plots of four lots, with the privilege of more, excepting the lots fronting on the 10th-av., which being wanted for business purposes, will be sold singly.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 245 WEST 22D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 245 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood etageres, with mirrors; rosewood sofas, chairs, and tête-à-têtes, in brocade satin; rosewood 7⅜ octave, Dunham, manufacturer; work-table, pearl inlaid; rosewood quartette tables, rosewood sofas and divans, in crimson plush; very large French-plate pier and mirrors, centre table in gilt, with cut-glass plate; lace curtains, valuable mantel clocks, medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoir à glace, dressing tables, tables de nuit, beautifully decorated cottage furniture, several sets; rich china and cut glassware, china vases, highly ornamented Paris statuettes, paintings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 124 West 25th-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rosewood tête-à-tête, arm-side, reception chairs in crimson and gold satin brocatelle; rosewood marble top centre-tables, rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, rosewood etagere, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut revolving folding library and armchair, black walnut secretary book case, marble-top console and sofa, tables, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; black walnut bedsteads, &c.; window curtains and cornices, French plate pier and mantle glasses, oval mirrors, Bohemian and enameled glass vases, bronze chandelier, twenty-one day clock, choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, dinner and tea sets, &c. For catalogues apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON MADISON-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Madison-square—The elegant brick and brown-stone mansion, and three full lots of ground, on the southeast corner of 25th-st. and Madison-square, built in the most substantial manner and beautifully finished. The inside is trimmed with solid black walnut, most elaborately carved. The whole finish of the house is unexceptionable in every respect, and must be seen to be appreciated. There is attached a beautiful library and picture gallery. It was built by day's work, without regard to expense, by the late owner, for his own use, and is a first-class residence. The situation is unsurpassed, being one of the most beautiful sites in the City. If desired, the house and two lots will be sold separate from the rear lot, which forms the garden. $40,000, or, if preferred, one-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage on the property for three years. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine, or to W. M. EVARTS, Executor, No. 2 Hanover-st.

N. B.—The house may be seen on cards from the auctioneer.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON 31ST-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Thirty-first-st.—The valuable 4-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 13 East 31st-st., north side, between Madison and 5th avs. House 22 6x65 feet; has all the improvements; lot 22.6x98.9. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND 10TH AVS., 16TH, 17TH, 31ST, 32D AND 37TH STS., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

No. 508 8th-av.—3-story brick house and store, together with two houses in the rear on 37th st., Nos. 173 and 175.

10th-av.—4-story brick store No. 78.

No. 80 10th av.—3-story brick house and lot adjoining above.

No. 272 10th-av.—3-story brick house, near 27th-st.

16th-st.—No. 286 West, 3-story brick house on front, and frame house on rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

17th-st.—No. 194 West 4-story brick house.

32d-st.—3 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 West 31st-st., the entire furniture consisting of elegantly carved rosewood parlor, tete-a-tete arm chairs, parlor chairs and ottomans in crimson satin damask, made by Belter & Co.; mahogany and arm chairs, couches, extension dining tables, Hobby's patent quartette tables, breakfast tables, dining-room chairs, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany bookcase, carved rosewood pier table, statuary, marble-top rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Egyptian oil painting, lace and satin damask window curtains and cornices, ingrain, Brussels and velvet carpets, crockery, &c., together with kitchen. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON 18TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

East 18th-st.—The valuable four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 77 East 18th-st., south side, between Irving-place and 4th-av.; house is in fine order, 25 by 60 feet; has gas, water, baths, and contains every modern convenience; lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FRONT-STREET PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Front-st.—The five-story brick store No. 193 Front st., near Fulton, substantially built, 20 feet 6 inches by 76 feet, with side light in the rear; can be rented for $1,800 per annum; $11,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

194 VALUABLE LOTS AT HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Harlem, valuable lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and 95th, 98th, 99th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 135th, 138th, 139th, 141st and 142d sts. For further particulars, see auction columns in *Courier*, *Commercial*, *Post*, and Book Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

194 LOTS AT HARLEM.—WE WOULD CALL attention of our readers to the large sale of valuable Harlem lots, to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Books, maps, and full particulars, at the Auctioneers' office.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PITT-ST., New-York, and Hicks-st., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—We would call attention to the sale of handsome household furniture to be made at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 245 West 22d-st. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—S. & J. BOGART, WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 44 West 10th-st., all the elegant rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture, Rochefort & Skarren makers; rosewood piano, &c., consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in green satin brocatel; green satin brocatel window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood centre-table, rosewood marble-top centre-table, large French plate, pier, and mantel glasses, China vases, Brussels carpets, carved black walnut suites in morocco; lounge, arm-chairs, tables, rosewood book-case, elegant carved rosewood bedsteads, do. dressing bureaus, with marble tops; do. commode, wardrobe, lady's rosewood writing-desk; splendid gas chandeliers, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, Brussels stair-carpets, rosewood hat-stand, do. hall-chairs; mahogany extension dining-table, sofas, lounges, marble-top sideboard, China and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c. Also, one iron safe, Tilton & McFarlen makers. Catalogues can be obtained at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st.

C. M. Levy, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. B. L. Solomon, No. 19 McDougal-st., consisting of rich carved parlor suites of rosewood, covered with rich three-colored brocatelle, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, very rich medallion and other velvet carpets, three splendid mantel glasses, two large pier glasses with connecting cornices, handsome satin de laine curtains, rich lace curtains, bedroom curtains of satin damask, French bed curtains and canopy, carved rosewood piano, stool, embroidered cover, music-stand, fancy tables, gilt-striped, stands, marble top; rich Ormolu candelabras, in pairs and sets; handsome China vases, bronzes, and other ornaments; very fine carved mahogany dining-room suite, in hair-cloth; large easy and other chairs; handsome bedroom furniture, bedsteads, wardrobes, commodes, beds, mattresses, bedding; also, all the basement and kitchen furniture; patent meagets, refrigerator, S. P. ware, earthen and glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues to be had at the house on morning of sale.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, carpets, beds, mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, by order of the Marshal, 1 light wagon, 1 mahogany piano-forte, 1 sewing machine, and lot of cigars. The whole to be sold by order of John Morriss, Marshal.

R. Kingsland, Auctioneer.

HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—R. KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10 A. M., at No. 534 Broadway, the entire stock of silver plated ware, kitchen utensils, tea-trays, confectioners' moulds, child's carriages, hat-stands, &c., glass, show and side cases, fixtures, signs, gas fixtures, tinman's tools, &c. Terms liberal. Sale peremptory.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising an unusually large stock of new goods, of all varieties; also, several invoices of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising 7-octave full round-corner piano, one suite of parlor furniture, rosewood frames, in brocatel; one large oval pier glass, Brussels carpet, bureaus, bedsteads, oak extension tables, oak etageres, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, China and glass ware.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer, Office No. 139 Broadway.

SPLENDID STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE,

AT THE WAREROOMS OF Mr. C. J. SCHMITT, NO. 808 BROADWAY.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell as above, at 11 o'clock, the richest, best and most fashionable stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE offered at auction this season, comprising PARLOR, HALL, LIBRARY, BOUDOIR and DINING ROOM FURNITURE, every article of which is warranted of seasoned materials, and from Mr. Schmitt's experience of 12 years in custom business, is a guarantee of workmanship.

The sale will include parlor suites, fauteuils, etageres, consoles, centre tables, with statuary marble tops; secretaries and library book-cases, chairs, tables, elegant hall stands, bedsteads, bureaus, armoirs a glace, &c., of the latest Parisian styles; oak buffets, extension tables, arm chairs, lounges, &c., &c.

The whole to be PEREMPTORILY sold for CASH, in consequence of his retirement from business.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE YORKVILLE NURSERY,

On 3d-av., between 97th and 99th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April [illegible], at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the entire stock of the above well-known and valuable nursery, belonging to Charles A. Moré, containing upwards of 20,000 varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, *tree peonias*, magnolias, roses, &c., some of which are the finest specimens in the country.

ALSO, a large stock of valuable greenhouse plants of great variety and beauty.

ALSO, upwards of 2,000 camelias.

The sale will be positive, without limit or reserve, the property having lately changed hands is the reason for selling.

The sale is well worth the attention of persons who are desirous of supplying themselves with the choicest varieties of shrubs, fruit-trees, flowers, &c. Catalogues at No. 7 Pine-st., after the [illegible] inst.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Mercer-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting of tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, piano-forte, rosewood etageres, two suites red and green brocatel, marble-top centre tables, wardrobes, hair-cloth chairs and sofas, rosewood chamber furniture, two splendid very large pier glasses and other mirrors, lace curtains, mantel clocks and vases, bronzes, paintings, mattresses, feather beds, crockery, kitchen ware, &c. Catalogues ready on Monday.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF "ELM PARK,"

EMBRACING NEARLY 500 LOTS.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

Sale without reserve. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. By order of the Executors and Trustees of the estate of HERMAN THORN, deceased.

Particulars in maps at No. 7 Pine-st., and advertisements in *Evening Post*, &c.

M. C. Eddy, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Varick st., between North Moore and Beach sts., genteel household furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor furniture, in hair-cloth and maroon plush; centre and pier tables, a mahogany invalid or easy chair, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets; mahogany and enameled suites of chamber furniture, superior hair mattresses, feather beds, paillasses, &c.; mirrors, tables, oil-cloths. Dining-room furniture—Black-walnut extension table, mahogany side-board, cutlery, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 171 Washington, corner of Concord-st., chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, extension table, paintings and engravings, silver-plated ware, cutlery, cook-stove, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 229 Washington, between Johnson and Tillary sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer.

BY BUTLER, SHULTZ & MATHEWS.—Salesroom No. 64 Cedar st., directly opposite Post-office—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the 4-story brown-stone English basement private residence, No. 126 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—The entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in rich crimson brocatelle, rosewood centre-tables, marble tops, elegant French plate pier glasses, gilt console tables, very fine toned rosewood piano-forte and stool, carved rosewood etagere marble top, voltaire, arm and reception chairs, mantel clocks, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, mahogany, and walnut, French, and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, blankets counterpanes, &c.; marble-top rosewood and mahogany dressing and other bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, table d'hote marble-top hat stand, black walnut extension dining tables, dining chairs, buffet, voider and stand, elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, mats, lace and brocatelle curtains, cornices, &c.; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, several choice oil paintings; a very elegant piece of gobelin tapestry, from the World's Fair Exhibition, together with a number of fine engravings. Catalogues on TUESDAY MORNING at the Auctioneer's office, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite Post-office.

THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the 4-story brown-stone residence No. 74 East 27th-st.

Elegant Household Furniture, Valuable Oil-Paintings, Bronzes, &c.—The entire contents of said house, consisting, in part, of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in rich brocatel and hair-cloth, elegant rosewood marble-top etagere, carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich gilt frames, rosewood piano-forte and stool, rosewood voltaire chairs, arm and reception chairs in rich brocatel, elegant mantel clocks, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm-chairs and rockers in hair-cloth.

Dining room Furniture—Consisting of extension table, dining chairs, elegant oak buffet, lounges, &c. Also, a general assortment of chamber furniture, viz: Rosewood and mahogany French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows and bedding, rosewood and mahogany dressing and other bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, toilet crockery, mirrors, &c., together with a large assortment of rich cut glass ware, china dinner and tea sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window curtains, shades, &c. Also kitchen furniture, in great variety, with which the sale will commence.

Also, several very choice oil-paintings, among which may be mentioned as well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others, an ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON, by Wirtmuller, also, "Christ disputing with the Doctors in the Temple," very large; also, the "Finding of Moses," together with a number of others of great merit, and a number of very fine engravings.

Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office on Wednesday morning.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer, Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 17, at 10½ A. M., from residence No. 21 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two seven-octave pianos, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, all of which are in fine order, and to be sold without reserve. Full particulars tomorrow morning. Catalogues at the house.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., a large assortment of plants from the nursery of G. Maré, Astoria, L. I., comprising the newest and finest varieties of standard and dwarf standard, hybrid, perpetual and moss roses, dwarf and standard pear trees, also large trees able to bear a bushel of fruit; ornamental shrubs, tree peonies, flowering shrubs and many other valuable plants too numerous to mention.

J. Milnor Taylor, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 17, will be sold at public auction all the contents of the private residence No. 58 West 18th-st., consisting of a very choice collection of fine furniture, paintings, statuary, bronzes, Bohemian glassware, crockery, silver and plated ware, carpets, clocks, oil cloths, French china dinner and tea sets; also, a superior 7-octave piano-forte. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. No postponement.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a large variety of flowering shrubs, carnations, roses, raspberry, plumb, currants, Catawba and Isabella grape vines, &c., all being in fine order, from the nursery of John Gordon, Staten Island.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, CHINA, Glassware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st. Large catalogue sale; general assortment good ware in lots for retailers. Sale positive.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS—Unequaled in style; cottage bedsteads in great variety, spring, pure hair and other mattresses, feathers, &c.; invalid beds and lounges, (recommended by the faculty,) wardrobes, bureaus, &c., at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

A CHAMBER-SUITE OF THE CELEBRATED Eagle Enameled Furniture may be had at the Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, near Laura Keene's, at all prices from $25 and upwards. The best enameled furniture in the world. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BURGLAR-PROOF safe, about 40 inches high, 36 inches wide and 24 inches deep in the inside. Address SAFE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent.

W. HOLT.

Guests conveyed to and from the dépôt free of charge.

"SURF" HOTEL, AT FIRE ISLAND FOR SALE VERY LOW.—The whole or one-half. The house is nearly new, has all the modern improvements, contains gas, is elegantly furnished; tenpin alleys attached; gas-house, &c., and will accommodate about 200 people. Apply to J. G. & W. J. MILLS, No. 112 Front-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort will be opened for the reception of visitors early in May. The house is being repainted and put in complete order. Only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st. Several trains each way daily.

CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY HOTEL, FURNISHED IN whole or in part, to let, with stables, carriage house, and a few acres of garden. A desirable business location, 1½ hours' travel by railway from New-York. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 4,054 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING A fine large house, having a suite of rooms more than required by his own family, would rent the same, in whole or in part, with first-class board, to one or more adults. Neighborhood good, centrally located and not far up town. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address A. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor; also, a front room on third floor, will be let, with board, at No. 8 West Washington place. The house has all the modern improvements, is very pleasantly located in view of the Park, in a retired neighborhood. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be obtained at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av., suitable for single gentlemen or families. The house has modern improvements and is in one of the best neighborhoods in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No removal in May.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT LARGE AND SMALL rooms (furnished and unfurnished) can be obtained with board. Permanent arrangements for the 1st of May and the present can be made at No. 6 Hammond-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING two or three pleasant rooms would accommodate gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with permanent board, and the comforts of a home. Location unexceptionable. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 253 West 22d st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 29TH-st., having two good-sized rooms on the second-story, will let them to four young gentlemen who would like to room together. All the comforts of a good home. Price moderate. Address O. W., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AT THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat, located upon the East River, between 54th and 55th sts., known as the Brevoort Mansion. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 105 9th st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 82 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING—AT NO. 1 IRving-place, corner 14th-st. Some very desirable and pleasant Summer rooms will be vacated in a few days, and can be secured by an early application.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and wives, can be accommodated with good rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 138 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, FOR families and single gentlemen, can be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A GENTLEman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a small family where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARTY OF GERman gentlemen can find large and small handsomely furnished rooms, in a private family, at No. 92 Clinton-st. five minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Baths, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN REquiring partial board can obtain very desirable accommodations on moderate terms, at No. 46 Sands-st. The location is delightful and near the Fulton Ferry. No moving the 1st of May.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO SINGLE Rooms, for gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND FOUR children, (will provide their own beds and furniture,) for about $12 a week, in a respectable neighborhood. Private family preferred. Address J. N. F., No. 245 West 28th-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let two front rooms on second and third floors with partial board if desired, to two or three single gentlemen, or could accommodate a gentleman and wife, in a house delightfully located on Charles-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts. References exchanged. Apply at store No 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, the third floor in a house with all the modern improvements; location up town, convenient to the 6th-av. cars; family small and strictly private. Address O. A. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with board; also single rooms, in a first-class brown stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

NO REMOVAL IN MAY.—NOS. 399 AND 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and Bowery. A few double and single rooms, newly furnished, can be had with board. The houses are commodious, neighborhood pleasant, and the table abundant and excellent. Reference asked and given.

FOR A GENTLEMAN—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor to let at No. 59 Prince-st., especially fitted up for a gentleman only; possessing all the modern improvements and comforts of a home. Apply as above.

52 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEAR SECOND-AV., a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house is first-class, and locality quiet and genteel. Single rooms for gentlemen. No moving in May.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON SECOND floor, well furnished, to two gentlemen, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen, second floor front and back room, with pantry. Address No 67 2d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TO THE WEALTHY OF NEW YORK.—Families desiring board in the country during the Summer months, and willing to pay liberally for the same can hear of a most delightful residence in the Connecticut Valley, unsurpassed for the beauty and healthfulness of the location, by addressing WHITE, Box No. 143 *Times* Office, this week.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within 20 miles of the City Hall, for a gentleman and wife three children and nurse. The location must be on or near the water, (east side of Hudson preferred) with lawn and shade; good board and private table if possible. References exchanged. Address C. C. C., Box No. 645 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Accommodations of the first class, fishing, rowing, sailing and salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley attached for use of the the boarders free; also, fresh water plunge baths in the house, and a stable with ample accommodation for horses. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to PAYTON SPENCE, No. 534 Broadway, New-York, second floor. N. B.—Take steamer *Geo. Law* leaving Catherine-st. daily, at 2½ P. M.

ONE LARGE, AND TWO SMALL FAMILIES, who intend spending the Summer in the country, will find a pleasant home in a beautiful location in the village of Tarrytown, New-York, convenient to both railroad and steamboat; scenery and river view delightful, with comfortable and airy rooms. For particulars address M. E. A., Box No. 125 Tarrytown Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A lady and three children in a farm-house, either near Orange or Morristown, New-Jersey, or in the vicinity of Newburgh, New-York. A position removed from the water, near a good school, preferred. Address, stating terms, J. B., Union-square Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—MOUNTAIN GLEN, Plainfield, N. J. Open first of May. Delightful residence for families. Baths and fine shade. Wanted—horse and carriage in exchange for board.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Burchard Christian Association will be held at the Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. JOHN DOWLING, ASA D. SMITH, and SAMUEL D. BURCHARD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB, meets at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, April 16, at noon. Subject—*The Proper Depth for Planting*. Ladies and strangers are especially welcome. Admission always free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held, at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Various communications will be presented at this meeting.

ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY, April 17, at 8 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF KANE LODGE, No. 454, F. and A. M., will meet at their Lodge Rooms on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed proper relative to the death of our late brother, JOHN SLUSSER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.,

Reappearance of
Signora E. FREZZOLINI,
and first appearance of
Miss ANNA WISSLER,
in Donizetti's favorite Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Signora E. Frezzolini.......as.......Lucrezia
Miss Anna Wissler.......as.......Orsina
Signor Errani.......as.......Genarro
Signor Gassier.......as.......Alfonso
Signor Gasparoni.......as.......Guletta

In order to give full effect to this performance ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY have consented to appear in the first act, in the small parts as well as in the chorus.

Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Opera commences at 8.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

To Parquet and Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, extra, 50 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $2; Private Boxes for eight persons, $15.

Tickets for sale at the Box Office of the Winter Garden, at Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and at the down-town office in the stationery store of Messrs. Devlin & Hagan, 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.

NOTICE.

On THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
In which the
THREE PRIMA DONNAS,
and all the other artists of the Company appear.

FRIDAY, 20th inst.,
FIRST NIGHT OF GERMAN OPERA.
Signora FABBRI and Signor STIGELLI,
in Flotow's Grand Opera of
ALESSANDRO STRADELLA.

WINTER GARDEN.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Another Ticket Office for the Italian Opera at the Winter Garden has been opened at the MUSIC STORE OF MESSRS. WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

The other ticket offices are as before at the Box Office in the Theatre, and at the stationery store of DEVLIN & HAGAN, 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

In consequence of
THE CROWDED HOUSE
To the Third Performance of the Great Comedy of
LOVE FOR LOVE,
It will be repeated
TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY),
IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,
APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES AND SPLENDID SCENERY.

Congreve's Comedy, in 5 acts, of
LOVE FOR LOVE,
Carefully revised, contracted and altered, by
MR. WALLACK.
With the following splendid cast:

Sir Sampson Legend, (father to Valentine and Ben).......Mr. Blake
Valentine, (in love with Angelica)...Mr. Lester Wallack
Scandal, (his friend, a free speaker).......Mr. Dyott
Tottle, (a half-witted beau).......Mr. Walcot
Ben, (Sir Sampson's youngest son).......Mr. Brougham
Foresight, (an illiterate old fellow).......Mr. Sloan
Jeremy, (servant to Valentine).......Mr. Young
Trapland, (a scrivener).......Mr. Moore
Buckram, (a lawyer).......Mr. Parsloe
Steward.......Mr. Cobourn
Servant.......Mr. Oliver
Angelica, (niece to Foresight).......Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Foresight, (second wife to Foresight)...Mrs. Walcot
Mrs. Frail, (sister to Mrs. Foresight).......Mrs. Sloan
Miss Prue, (daughter to Foresight by first wife).......Miss Mary Gannon
Nurse to Miss.......Miss Tree
Jenny.......Mrs. Young

To conclude with the roaring afterpiece of
LOVE AND MURDER.

Micky Magra.......Mr. Brougham
Leon.......Mr. Moore
Andrea.......Mr. Floyd
Manuel.......Mr. Levere
Garcia.......Mr. Oliver
Ninetta.......Miss Mary Gannon
Isabella.......Mrs. Floyd
Anita.......Miss Henriques

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
A GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.
First time in three years, the fine Comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
To conclude with
MARRIAGE BLISS.

On THURSDAY,
By general desire, the Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and other entertainments.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1860.

VARIED AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENTS!

APPLAUDING CROWDS AFTERNOON & EVENING!

THIRD WEEK OF JEANIE DEANS!

LAST TIME OF DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN!

THE "WHAT IS IT?" STILL ON HAND!

THIS AFTERNOON, AT THREE O'CLOCK, will be presented, for the last time this season, the serio-comic play, in three acts, of

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Don Cæsar..Mr. C. W. Clarke | Maritano...Mrs. J. J. Prior
Marquis......Mr. Bridgman | Marchioness..Mrs. Howard

in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Bourcicault's famous Drama, now in the
THIRD SUCCESSIVE WEEK
of its superb performance,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

JEANIE DEANS.......Miss EMILY MESTAYER.
Effie Deans.......Mrs. J. J. Prior.
David Deans.......Mr. Delmon Grace.
Dumbiedikes.......Mr. Hadaway.
Duke of Argyle.......Mr. Bridgman.

The remainder of the cast by the rest of the company.

Previous to the main piece, in the afternoon and evening, MONSIEUR LA PIERRE, A FRENCH ZOUAVE, who lost one of his legs at the taking of the MALAKOFF, will appear and introduce a number of astonishing gymnastic feats peculiar to that extraordinary military corps.

Perfectly unprecedented popularity of the celebrated

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?

The LIVING BLACK SEA LION, the GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, the LEARNED SEAL, the HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c., may be seen at all hours; besides which, the LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURE OF A. W. HICKS, alias William Johnson, and of JACKALOW, the Chinaman, on trial for a triple murder and piracy.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents, and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

NOTICE TO BOYS.—1,000 Living Mice Wanted for the Baby Anacondas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......J. M. NIXON

NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
from
ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 17,
Second Night of the Grand Spectacle of
THE BRONZE HORSE;
OR, THE SPELL OF THE CLOUD KING.

Represented by a full dramatic and equestrian corps, with new and splendid scenery, original music, and magnificent processions.

MISS IDA VERNON,
In character of the Prince,
WILL ASCEND UPON A REAL HORSE,
From the Stage to the Sky-borders.

After the Spectacle,
MLLE. ZOYARA, THE HANLON BROTHERS,
JAMES ROBINSON, HELOISE.

And all the other distinguished Riders and Gymnasts, in their immense performances.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEES
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.

THE GREAT HAMBURJER, ROYAL WIZARD,

At Wizard's Palace, No. 718 Broadway, (Hope Chapel,) for ten days only, commencing
THURSDAY, April 19,
IN HIS
GRAND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS,

as presented, by Royal command, at Windsor and Balmoral Castles, before Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and suite; also, before the Emperors Nicholas of Russia, and Leopold of Austria, the King of Prussia, Sultan of Turkey, and all the nobility of Europe.

Tickets at the principal music stores and hotels on Broadway.

ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

MR. FITZGERALD TASISTRO

will recite from memory,
WITHOUT BOOK OR NOTES,
Shakespeare's Tragedies of
HAMLET AND OTHELLO.

At Goldbeck's new and elegant Hall, No. 765 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., on the evenings of THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, The 19th and 21st inst. Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at the door, and at the offices of the Fifth-av., St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Persons who had purchased tickets for the last recitation and were unable to attend, are respectfully informed that the same will be available on this occasion.

CHAMBER CONCERT UNION.—FIFTH SOIREE.

TUESDAY, April 17,
At Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway.

Trio by Goldbeck, Duo by Schumann, Songs by Stigelli, Violin Solo by Vieuxtemps, Piano Solo by Liszt.

Performers—Sig. STIGELLI, Messrs. SAAR, GOLDBECK, DUEHLER and BRANNER.

Tickets admitting one to the two remaining soirees, $1. Single tickets 75 cents, at SCHARFENBURG & LUIS', and BREUSING'S Music Stores, and at the door on the evening.

MASON AND THOMAS' THIRD CLASSICAL SOIREE,

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 694 Broadway.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 21.

W. MASON. T. THOMAS,
C. BERGMANN, J. MOSENTHAL and G. MATZKA.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.—New pictures are added monthly to this large gallery, in which the works of the first European artists are exhibited. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, 9TH-ST., TWO doors east of Broadway, lecture by Rev. S. S. DIEHL, A. M., at 3 and 8 P. M. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents; children, 12 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open for the season at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents. Single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS PATTI IN LA SONNAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 18, only night of
LA SONNAMBULA.

Miss PATTI.......as.......Amina
Signor BRIGNOLI.......as.......Elvino
Signor AMODIO.......as.......Count Rodolfo

LA SONNAMBULA can on no account be repeated prior to Miss PATTI'S departure for Europe.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Breusing's, and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st. Seats may be had in the evening at the door.

On FRIDAY Miss PATTI in a favorite Opera.
ON SATURDAY GRAND PATTI MATINEE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The directors respectfully announce that prior to the departure of the company for Boston and Philadelphia to fulfill previously made arrangements, SEVERAL DEBUTS OF THE HIGHEST INTEREST will take place, of which full particulars will be given next week.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL BENEFIT

OF THE
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, April 17.

The President, Trustees and Directors congratulate themselves on being able to announce the
MOST ASTONISHING COMBINATION
OF NOVEL ATTRACTION
Ever offered in this City, embracing
THE ELITE OF THE OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC CELEBRITY.
Through the kind instrumentality of
ALL THE MANAGERS.
REPRESENTATIVE MUSICAL PIECES, PLAYS, ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES, PANTOMIMES, &c., FROM ALL THE THEATRES
IN THE MATINEE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock precisely, the Third Act of
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Dazzle.......Mr. Dion Bourcicault
Charles Courtley.......Mr. John Lester Wallack
Max Barkaway.......Mr. John Brougham
Sir Harcourt Courtley.......Mr. Walcot
Dolly Spanker.......Mr. F. A. Vincent
Lady Gay Spanker.......Miss Laura Keene
Grace Barkaway.......Miss Agnes Robertson

To be followed by the wondrous performance of the
HANLON BROTHERS
in their renowned
GYMNASTIC FEATS.
After which the elegant comedietta
FORTY AND FIFTY.

Mr. Lilywhite.......Mr. Blake
Altamont Fitzwhite.......Mr. Floyd
Peter.......C. Parsloe
Mrs. Lilywhite.......Mrs. Blake
Clementine.......Miss Ernestine Henriques
Susan.......Miss Tree

Popular Reception by Prof. J. B. BROWN.

After which, a Comedietta, in one act, by Chas. Selby, entitled,
THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.

Sir Hickory Heartycheer.......Mr. J. G. Burnett.
Mr. Wilcoats Heartycheer.......Mr. Levick.
Gaiters.......Mr. C. Peters.
Miss Thistledown.......Miss Marion Macarthy.

In which character she will sing the popular Scotch melodies of "Caller Herring" and "Coming through the Rye."

To conclude with the highly popular German piece by the Company of the
NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE,
entitled,
THE FAMILY FLIEDERMUELLER;
OR,
THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.
Vaudeville by Schneider. Music by Suppe.
Conductor of the Orchestra—F. Hervig.

The Manager.......Mr. Deets.
Bernsins, Prompter.......M. A. Meaubert.
Paulina, the manager's niece, in the characters of Mme. Fliedermueller, an old actress; Sig Fliederinini, an Italian singer; Nina Fliedermueller, a wondrous child; Paulina, her stepdaughter (her daughters).......Mrs. Meaubert.

Musical Director—Mr. J. P. Cooke.

IN THE EVENING,
The performances will commence with Tom Taylor's beautiful new comedietta of
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

Joseph Ironside.......Mr. Mark Smith.
Mr. Cunningame, a Lawyer.......Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Rodomont Rollingstone, gentleman at large.......Mr. F. A. Vincent.
John Britton.......Mr. T. A. Smith.
Mrs. Smylie, a Widow.......Miss Ada Clifton.
Kate Mapleston, her sister.......Mrs. Mark Smith.
Sarah Jane, a village School Girl.......Miss Henry.

To be followed by
THE MARSELLAISE.
By MISS BATEMAN.

After which, an entire new Vaudeville, written by Sterling Coyne, Esq., for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, entitled,
LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

Mr. Peter Primrose.......Mr. Farren.
Mrs. Seraphina Yerina Sprout...Mrs. Barney Williams.
With the song of "Yankee Fixins" and "My Mary Ann."
Phil. Mulligan.......Mr. Barney Williams.
With an Irish Jig by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.
Job, a servant.......Mr. Leigh.

To be followed by a
GRAND OPERATIC BOUQUET.
Selections from the celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
BY
SIGNORA GASSIER,
A Popular Aria by
SIGNOR STIGELLI.
The celebrated Liberty Duet from
IL PURITANI,
By SIGNORS AMODIO and JUNCA.
Popular English Ballad,
By MADAME STRAKOSCH.
Grand Duet, Spanish,
JOTA DE LOS TORREROS,
By SIGNOR and SIGNORA GASSIER,
Concluding with the greatly popular
GARABALDI RATAPLAN,
By the Choral power of the Academy of Music, conducted by
SIGNOR MUZIO.
To be followed by the celebrated Comedietta of
TURNING THE TABLES.

Jeremiah Bumps.......Mr. Geo. Jordan
Jack Humphreys.......Mr. Geo. Holland
Edgar de Courcey.......Mr. Aiken
Tom Thornton.......Mr. J. Harrison
Mr. Knibbs.......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Patty Larkins.......Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Knibbs.......Miss Secor
Mrs. Humphreys.......Mrs. Vining

After which, by the company of the New-York Stadt Theatre, the
Fourth act of Frederic Schiller's Tragedy of
THE ROBBERS.

Charles de Moor.......Mr. O. Hoym
Count de Moor, his father.......Mr. Deets
Schweizer.......Mr. Knorr
Spiegelber.......Mr. Fortner
Kosinsky.......Mr. Niemeyer
Rsymann.......Mr. Klein
Grim.......Mr. Matyke

Robbers, &c., &c.

Concluding with a
POPULAR PANTOMIME,
in which
MR. G. L. FOX
AND THE
COMPANY OF THE NEW BOWERY THEATRE
will appear.

Musical Director.......Signor MUZIO
Stage Director.......Mr. HENRY HOWARD

The Properties under the supervision of Mr. TIMMONY.

Tickets to either Performance,
FIFTY CENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

SIXTEENTH NIGHT
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
IN
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA
In three acts,
Entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
or the
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole proprietors..Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1860.

The performances will commence with the new and original drama of
ROBIN HOOD, THE BOLD OUTLAW.
Concluding with
A FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

Second week of George Christy's great combination piece of WEFFO, THE SENSIBLE MONKEY.

Weffo, the Monkey.......GEO. CHRISTY

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

This company will perform at the Athenæum South Brooklyn, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway.

Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance.

On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of schools and families residing at a distance.

Señor OLIVEIRA, the great violinist, Mr. WM. TOMLIN, Baritone, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, accompany the little General at each performance.

ADMISSION.

Day entertainment......25c | Evening entertainment.15c
Children under 10 y'rs...13c | Children under 10 y'rs..10c

Reserved seats, 25 cents.

The General rides daily in his Miniature Carriage from the La Farge to the hall of entertainment.

BALLOON, BALLOON, BALLOON.

PALACE GARDENS.
PROFESSOR WISE
Will make an ascension
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 19,
At 4 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Will also lecture on ballooning at Palace Garden Music Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

No. 548 Broadway.

Crowds are flocking, Day and Evening, to see the statues of CRAWFORD'S "DANCING JENNY," ANGELINI'S "EVE."

Miss LOUISA LANDER'S "EVANGELINE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE,"
BARBER'S "FISHER GIRL."
AKER'S "DEAD PEARL DIVER."

THE SHAKESPEAREAN RECITER.—PHILIP LAWRENCE will, in consequence of the enthusiastic applause on Tuesday last, repeat the entertainment on TUESDAY, April 17, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, when his pupil, Mr. RICHARDSON, will recite

HIAWATHA IN INDIAN COSTUME.

Programme: "Marc Antony's Oration," "Last Meeting of Gabriel and Evangeline," "Marco Bozzaris," "Frenchman and the Rats," "Speech of Brutus," "American Flag," &c. Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; at Crowen's book-store, No. 699 Broadway, and at the doors. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, altered or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 597 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

Routine Business—Collection for the Benefit of a Fugitive Slave—Animated Discussion of the Slavery Question.

The Conference opened with devotional exercises at the usual hour yesterday morning. The early part of the session was devoted to the examination of characters of the traveling and other preachers, the reports being taken from the presiding elders, who, in their turn, were spoken of by the preachers of their districts. In particular, the celebrated preacher to "Thieves and Harlots," WM. P. CORBITT, was spoken of by his presiding elder, Rev. Dr. OSBORN, as a man in "whom was found no guile, and whose preaching was sure to draw a full house." A motion was also made by the same reverend doctor, that the General Conference be requested not to interfere with the Five Points Mission, as the preachers there required time for training, and as soon as they became acquainted with the localities they had been removed, that being just the time when they were most required. The motion passed unanimously.

The Secretary, Rev. B. GRIFFIN, as Secretary to the Tract Society, made an interesting report with regard to the number of pages distributed during his nine months' labor. He remarked that $1,000 would clear off all the debts of the Society, and stated that during the past nine months there were distributed in the City 226,743 pages of tracts in the English, 22,984 pages in the German language; and in the country and other places, 252,042 pages of English, and 3,680 pages of German tracts. He considered that a tract distribution was better than the Bible for certain classes, because while a Bible might be left on the shelf, a tract would almost always be read.

A colored man named CYRUS KNAPPER was then introduced by the Bishop. He stated that he was born in Virginia, and had once been a slave, out by his industry and energy he had raised $1,000, and purchased his freedom. His wife had unfortunately been sold to the extreme South, and had been lost to him forever, but he had raised enough to purchase the freedom of one son for $800, and he now wanted to buy out another son, whose master wanted $900. He had, he said, raised this sum, except $40, and he now wanted $100 to complete this sum, and pay his own and his son's traveling expenses. A collection was accordingly taken up, which realized $108 30, and the amount was ordered to be paid over to the brother.

On motion of Rev. Mr. NICHOLLS the order of the day, relating to the substitute for the Erie resolution, was then taken up, and Rev. J. B. WAKELEY resumed his remarks, which were interrupted by an adjournment on Saturday.

The reverend gentleman said that he remembered the words of LAMARTINE in relation to WILBERFORCE, that the latter "went up to the Throne of Grace with a million of fetters in his hand." Yesterday (Sunday) he had thought of those words, and he had also remembered the three millions of men who were in bondage. He affirmed, however, that the clergy, as a body, had nothing whatever to do with Slavery in the country, but their business was with Slavery in the Church. He believed that they were cursed with too much legislation both in Church and State, for there was always some one tinkering at the laws, until they gave them as many colors as had Joseph's coat. The fact was, that there were two parties among the ministers; one was known as Young America, and he was for progressing, in fact, for going ahead; the other party were old fogies, and they were for standing still, so he thought the best were those who would steer a middle course. The reverend gentleman vigorously condemned the substitute for the Erie resolution, while he professed to be Anti-Slavery to the back bone; he declared his predilection for ancient rules of the Church by strongly opposing any alteration whatever in them. He dissected the reasons given by those who wished an alteration, which were that the rule was subject to different interpretations, and showed that even their own rules, even the articles of faith, even the Bible itself was subject to different interpretations. He instanced the judgment of several of the old Bishops of the Church, some of whom had gone to their home above, and even of JOHN WESLEY himself, to show that while these great men were in every sense Anti Slavery, yet they held fellowship with Slavery. Even if Slavery were a sin, Christ himself eat and drank with publicans and sinners, and, therefore, the Speaker could not see why a man should be turned out of the Church merely because he held slaves. In conclusion, the reverend gentlemen requested his brethren not to elect him as a delegate to the General Conference. He asked no more than to shine with the stars at the throne of God.

Rev. PAUL R. BROWN followed in an earnest and impressive speech, strongly condemnatory of Slavery and in favor of the substitute for the Erie resolution. He read extracts from the codes of various Slave States to show that slaves were considered mere chattels; that they could not, of course, be corrected with the usual rigor, but that they might be corrected to an extent which would not injure life or limb, yet he had heard of them being scarred from head to foot, but as such a proceeding was usual, why, the masters could not have been said to have acted with "unusual rigor." Even in Louisiana and Kentucky, where slaves were real estate, and could not by statute law be sold off the land, the common law prevailed and the statute law was avoided, for slaves were commonly bought and sold as in other States. He affirmed that the slave being but a thing that could not defend himself, if attacked by a white man, or, if he did resist such attack, then the white man might strike him down dead, and if he lost a leg or an arm in the conflict the only satisfaction to be got would be in damages, by the master. The reverend gentleman proceeded at great length to define the rights of a slave, which were violated in every relation in life. Even the marriage relation was not sacred, for it was a kind of mixture between brutality and concubinage. He spoke of England, who, he said, had liberated her slaves, and in reply to those who affirmed that the negro was not intelligent, quoted an article from the *Quarterly Review* in relation to the West Indies, which showed that many members of the Legislative Council of Jamaica were creoles of African blood, and one was a pure African, while on the bench, at the bar, and in the church, and as merchants, negroes compared favorably with men of fairer hue.

During the gentleman's speech he was frequently interrupted, the Bishop particularly requesting him to keep to the point. At length he concluded by declaring himself in favor of the substitute.

Rev. R. GRIFFIN, (the Secretary,) said that he thought they had gone over the whole ground, and tried to bring the Conference to a vote.

Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK then took the floor, although an attempt was made to adjourn. It wanted twelve minutes to the hour of adjournment. A motion was made to extend the time, in order to allow the Rev. Dr. to finish his remarks, but this was met by a motion for an extra session at 3 o'clock, which prevailed.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK then made a strong speech in opposition to the substitute. He believed that the very philosophy of Slavery was that God had made man to labor. He gave various reasons for his opposition to the substitute, one of which mooted a point of order, namely—that whenever any proposition was brought up by a Bishop for the purpose of changing the organic law, every member had a right to vote upon it; and another, that the substitute was introduced to avoid a vote on the Erie resolution. He charged that every man who voted for the substitute was in favor of a change in the general rule with regard to the Slavery question. This was done by Rev. PAUL R. BROWN, when Dr. MCCLINTOCK asked that gentleman to state frankly if he was in favor of a change in the rule or not? To this Mr. BROWN replied that he was, "constitutionally," when Dr. MCCLINTOCK said that no one wished it otherwise, and remarked that Brother BROWN was in favor of a change.

The Conference, after the Doxology and Benediction, then adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer, and the first half-hour thereafter was consumed in canvassing the character of candidates for the ministry.

On motion of the Secretary, the order of the day was taken up.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS thought there was a misapprehension on the part of Dr. MCCLINTOCK, in his re-statement of his (Dr. F.'s) remarks. It will be recollected that Brother ISAAC FERRIS had asked him if he had understood whether the present rule prohibited Slavery, and he meant to say in reply that he regarded it as prohibiting mercenary Slavery in the spirit, though not in the letter.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK asked Mr. FERRIS whether he wanted the rule changed in the letter.

Dr. FERRIS replied in the affirmative.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK said that that was just what he wanted. Brother FERRIS had avowed his determination to procure a change of the existing rule, and he (Dr. McC.) was opposed to that change. As an expression of opinion, he (Dr. McC.) would insist on having his vote recorded against any change of the rule. Everybody who had advocated the adoption of the substitute, was in favor of a change of the rule, and every man who had spoken in its favor, was disposed to change the rule. Under the cover of this beautiful substitute they were called upon to abolish this rule. The utter impossibility of finding a form of words in which to frame a rule definitely was exhibited more in the substitute than in the rule; and never would be overcome in these days until Providence accelerated the consummation, and brought about the appointed time. The present rule excluded from church communion the buyers and the sellers of slaves and the women floggers. The present law would cut up all these abuses of Slavery from the roots. What was the use of changing the rule when such provisions existed in active force? Was there any logical sequence between those charges regarding Slavery and this result? [A VOICE—"What as to Maryland?"] In Maryland there was no law which forbade the reading of the Word of God. He had been in Virginia, where he desired an introduction to a slave woman who was necessarily absent, because she was obliged to attend a Church Society, of which she was both Treasurer and Secretary. [A VOICE—"In Virginia there is a law forbidding the teaching of slaves to read the Bible, but none forbidding them to read it."]

A delegate observed that he had searched the whole Virginia Code throughout, and the only law he could discover therein in regard to the matter in question was one relating to unlawful assemblages, which was meant to keep negroes from congregating in companies exceeding five in number, because otherwise they might be assembled for the purpose of learning to read.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK answered that the law did not prevent masters from teaching the slaves in their (the masters') own houses.

A DELEGATE—And if they do, who is there to become witness of it? [Laughter.]

Dr. MCCLINTOCK resumed by stating his objections to [illegible] would be unscriptural—it had no warrant in the letter of the New Testament; second, it was inconsistent with the whole course of church history in all ages up to the present time; thirdly, it was a deviation from the course of Methodism in England—of Wesleyanism in Europe, in the East Indies, and in the United States. JOHN WESLEY received slave-holders into communion with his church, and yet while [illegible] and vehemently denouncing Slavery. The [illegible] who proposed the adoption of this rule were deviating from JOHN WESLEY'S practice.

Rev. Mr. FERRIS said that in forming the substitute they did not mean to exclude slaveholders from the Church, and Dr. MCCLINTOCK knew that that substitute meant no such thing.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK replied that he did not mean to put a burden on those brethren who differed with him which they could even sustain with their little finger. So long as he knew, as he did, of many people holding slaves for the most blessed and beneficent purposes and objects, any rule like that proposed would, if adopted, be destruction to them, and he could not lay the consequences on their (the slaveowners') shoulders. He did not think it was right to entertain the opinion that any of the brethren sneered at waiting for Providence, for it was the noblest indication of man's unflinching faith in God to say "I have waited patiently for the Lord." Now was the time thus to wait, and he trusted that the New-York Conference would stand by their brethren in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Missouri and Arkansas, and by their German brethren scattered all over the land.

Rev. Mr. [illegible], in the course of an exceedingly elaborate anti-slavery speech in reply to Dr. MCCLINTOCK, expressed his conviction of the propriety of putting every mercenary and selfish slaveholder out of the pale of the church. If a change of rule in that regard were necessary, he wanted it changed. He desired some change at all events, regardless of how it occurred. He desired that not only the buyers and sellers of slaves, but that the holders of slaves for mercenary uses should also be excluded. As a fundamental principle he denied the right of any man to hold another as property. There was no authority for it in the word of God. He doubted even whether chattel slavery were indorsed anywhere throughout the whole Scriptures. It was easy to say it was, but he denied it. Servitude was recognized, but slavery never.

The speaker, after being repeatedly interrupted by brethren in reference to published matter which he professed to quote, addressed himself to the resolutions of the Baltimore Conference (which, while deprecating all agitation of Slavery in the Church, disclaimed the slightest sympathy with Abolitionists)—and concluded by expressing a strong desire for the adoption of the substitute.

In the meantime, and just before concluding, he was asked by Dr. STRICKLAND to wind up, inasmuch as he (the Dr.) was about to move the previous question.

When Mr. CRAWFORD had yielded the floor there were loud cries of "Vote, vote."

A brother claimed the floor for a German preacher, Rev. Mr. DINGER.

Dr. STRICKLAND said he wished to have a vote taken, but declared that if anybody else was going to make a speech, he would insist on making one also.

The floor was yielded to Rev. Mr. SMITH, who was opposed to the substitute.

He occupied the attention of the Conference but a few moments. When he had reseated himself, the calls for a vote was renewed, but in compliance with the ruling of the presiding Bishop to the effect that the moving of the previous question was unknown in the proceedings of the Conference,

Rev. Mr. DINGER, a Swiss, was allowed to make a brief address. He denied that he had any sympathy with Slavery, for he was a free-born Swiss, and wanted to vote in favor of the substitute, but if the question as to the adoption of the Erie resolutions were put he would cheerfully vote in the affirmative for them.

Amid renewed cries of "vote," and some confusion, it was eventually determined that the acceptance of the substitute offered by Dr. FERRIS should be put to the house and the question taken by yeas and nays. The aggregate vote on either side showed 89 yeas to 91 nays. The substitute was consequently declared to be rejected.

The vote to concur in the original resolutions (those transmitted from the Erie Conference) was then put, and, according to the report of the Secretaries, lost by 125 votes against them, their being but 42 in their favor. Our own record of the vote is as follows:

YEAS.

Aberly,
Adams,
I. B. Andrews,
J. B. Beach,
J. W. Beach,
Brainerd,
Paul R. Brown,
Browning,
Bullock,
S. D. Brown,
Breskey,
Champion,
E. Clement,
Curry,
Dinger,
D. O. Ferris,
Fields,
Elon Foster,
Gratz,
Hall,
Henlon,
Heron,
A. Hunt,
Robert Hunt,
McKurr,
N. O. Lent,
Lindsay,
Lindslay,
Lyman,
Macomber,
Morehouse,
Macomb,
Elbert Osborne,
C. Palmer,
Parker,
Scobie,
Stevens,
Thompson,
Townsend,
Whately,
Whittaker,
B. Wood—42.

NAYS.

Akerly,
Abeberg,
Andrews,
Bates,
Birch,
Blake,
Wm. Bloomer,
Brown,
Burger,
Campbell,
Chadwick,
Chip,
Wm. F. Clark,
L. Clark,
D. W. Clark,
Corbitt,
Crawford,
Cripen,
Croft,
Curtis,
Coons,
A. Davis,
Daniels,
Dales,
Davyss,
Dinninger,
Decker,
Dennison,
Edwards,
Eggleston,
Elliott,
Ellis,
Emmerman,
Evans,
Ira Ferris,
W. Ferris,
W. D. Ferro,
Ferguson,
Flitch,
Foss,
Foster,
Fuller,
Genumb,
Gibson,
Wm. Goss,
Jno. E. Goss,
Jno. W. Goss,
Chas. Goss,
B Griffin,
Grimm,
Hare,
Hamkshort,
Hearne,
Herman,
Holmes,
Huff,
Barris,
Ives,
Jest,
Kittell,
Kives,
King,
Kinlog,
S. M. Knapp,
Ketchum,
H. Larmont,
T. Larmont,
M. R. Lent,
Lewis,
Lodge,
Lounsberry,
Lutz,
Chas. W. Lyon,
Marks,
McClintock,
Meade,
N. Meade,
Messiter,
Millar,
Molyneaux,
Newman,
Nichols,
J. P. Newman,
Oakley,
Osborne,
Ostrander,
Orchard,
Peck,
Prentiss,
Poysal,
N Rice,
Richardson,
Schermerhorn,
A. F. Sellik,
J. W. Sellik,
Schelling,
Schaffer,
Sing,
J. W. Smith,
T. B. Smith,
W. C. Smith,
W. H. Smith,
Still,
Stilwell,
Strickland,
Swallow,
Tuthill,
Vale,
M. Van Deusen,
S. Van Deusen,
Van Gasbrick,
Vincent,
Wakely,
Ward,
Walion,
Wardell,
Washbourne,
Wood,
Werk,
G. Woodworth,
Wright,
Winans,
Zimmerman—123.

The announcement of the result was hailed by marked gratification on all hands, as the termination of a very tedious controversy.

It was announced that the record would be kept open this morning, in order to afford an opportunity to members who were yesterday evening absent when the vote was taken, to appear and have their names enrolled as voting on whichever side of the question their judgment prompted them to take.

With the announcement that to-day (Tuesday) nine delegates to the General Conference would be elected, the proceedings of the day terminated.

THE CONFERENCE AT STAMFORD.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Bishop Simpson's Ordination Sermon—Further Discussion of the Slavery Question—The Vote on the Resolutions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STAMFORD, Monday, April 16, 1860.

Those who do not fully understand the position of the East Conference on the Slavery question, will be surprised at the first glance to learn that while Anti-Slavery delegates have been chosen, the vote on the Providence resolutions calling for a change in the General Rule on Slavery has been largely against the resolutions. The reason of it is that there are several different sets of resolutions before the Conference, and the Anti-Slavery men are divided in their support of them. The main point was the election of delegates, and this accomplished, many of the members refused to vote on the resolutions, or took no pains to be present when the vote was taken. It is quite probable that there will be a further agitation of the Slavery question to-morrow; it may be that there will be no further discussion of it, and if there is not, the Conference will probably complete its labors to-morrow.

Bishop SIMPSON, yesterday morning, preached the Ordination sermon before a congregation that filled Rev. Mr. HATFIELD'S church to overflowing. His text was from St. John, xvii. 22: "And the glory which thou gavest me I have given thee, that they may be one even as we are one." He considered, in the first place, the importance of these words of Christ. 1. Because of the circumstances under which they were uttered,—just before Christ was to undergo his greatest sufferings. 2. Because of the conditions made dependent upon God's response to them,—the conversion of the world and the full appreciation of the love of God. In the second place he examined the nature of the oneness referred to in the text, and the means of attaining it. In nature there was oneness in law, but endless variety and individuality. In the *genus* vegetable, while we recognized certain plants as of one species, yet we knew that no two in *minutiæ* of form and development exactly resembled each other; so it was with the animal kingdom, with the intellect of man and with his moral faculties. General laws governed them, great truths could be grasped by all, fundamental principles were to all apparent; but in details there were and must be differences. It was not possible for men to see things exactly in the same light, but they could be one in the support of great truths by all acknowledged. If Christians would unite in *doing good*, their common sympathy in the great cause would disincline them to wrangling on minor matters of creed, and the immense field of labor open to them, fully occupied, would leave them no time to quarrel. In this oneness in active benevolence would be brought forth the glory spoken of in the Scripture. I have given as compendious a view of the points of the discourse as possible, that your space might not be unduly encroached upon. The variety and appositeness of the illustrations, the practical bearing of the discursive portions, the judgment displayed in the diction and the dignified earnestness and warmth of the Bishop's delivery, carried with them a power and suggestiveness which evidently impressed his hearers. Some passages, unusually affecting, drew tears from the eyes of many in the congregation. The sermon ended with a few practical remarks to those to be ordained, and to the people at large on their respective duties in the church.

In the [illegible] Charles [illegible] were [illegible] ordained as [illegible].

A large audience listened to the proceedings of the Conference to-day. Some routine business was transacted, and then

Rev. Dr. JAMES FLOY offered a series of resolutions, declaring that the Conference declined to vote on any of the resolutions on the subject of Slavery now before it, because it was well known that neither of them could receive the constitutional number of votes requisite to recommend them to the General Conference, and declaring that the Conference desires progress in legislation on the subject of Slavery.

Dr. FLOY said he had it over the signatures of those who had been the candidates of the other side, that they were "not opposed to progress in legislation in the chapter on Slavery." In order that the resolutions might be considered, he moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Providence resolutions had been made the special order for 11 o'clock. He said he offered his resolutions as an olive branch, and for the purpose of saving time.

Rev. H. F. PEASE said he had been not a little surprised to hear it declared here by Rev. Dr. CURRY, that Slavery was constitutionally in the Church,—that the General Rules licensed Slavery,—and this although last year the Conference had formally declared that Slavery was not constitutionally in the Church.

Rev. Dr. CURRY said that Slavery in fact, though not professedly, was licensed by the Church.

Mr. PEASE took issue with him there. Slavery was not constitutionally in the Church; it was a dead branch only awaiting removal. By the operation of the law passed by the General Conference of the Church in 1784, all slaveholding was to cease entirely in the Church within twenty-five years thereafter. If that law had not been abrogated, Slavery, fifty years ago had lost the cloak of legality in all those States where the civil laws permitted the abolition of Slavery. That law had neither been repealed nor suspended. But it was said that if that law was not expressly repealed, it was, to all intents and purposes, annulled by the passage of acts inconsistent with it. He denied that any laws had been passed which contained the negative provisions essential to the abrogation of that law.

Rev. Dr. G. R. CROOKS said he felt like a man who was invited to a feast and came to a funeral. He had come here to discuss the Providence Resolutions, and he found that it was proposed to bury them. The father of them proposed to place them on the bier, and the mourners stood around looking exceedingly sorrowful, and the grave seemed yawning before them. He called upon brethren either to vote a nonconcurrence with Rev. Dr. FLOY'S resolutions, or to insist that the exact declaration which he and those acting with him had signed should be distinctly affirmed. The Anti-Slavery men prevented progress in legislation on the subject of Slavery by the course that they pursued. He insisted upon it that as a pre-requisite to progress, the whole new-rule scheme of progress be withdrawn, and the delegates be permitted to act according to their own judgment. He would rely upon them. He indorsed the brethren of the border as good Christians, and sincere followers of JOHN WESLEY. He had no connection with Slavery, but he was opposed to this effort to drive brethren out of the Church, than whom there were none more worthy. There had been unkind allusions to his mother-in-law, the widow of Bishop EMORY, who had manumitted slaves, and still held slaves, whom she intended to manumit. He was willing to receive the olive branch if the other party gave evidence of their sincerity in offering it, by placing fully on record the principles which they professed to hold in common with him.

Rev. Dr. J. MILEY said that if they went upon the theory that the Church must be pure, they were on a wrong theory. It was desirable, to be sure, that it should be, but it was not possible. If there were tares in the Church which could not be pulled up without destroying the field, it was better to leave the tares, that they might reap a harvest with them, than to leave all in desolation, and let the whole ground be overrun with tares. They acknowledged the evil of Slavery, but denied the expediency of extirpating it in the manner proposed. The Church should keep even with public sentiment, and should not go beyond it. The public mind, not of the North, but of the region in which the evil exists, should be considered. He opposed the resolutions of Dr. FLOY. The effect of the action desired by the Anti-Slavery men would be to make the brethren on the border Pro-Slavery men, who now were with the Anti-Slavery sentiment, and to remove them from the good influences of the Church. At a period in which the Presidential election was about to rock the country from end to end, it was extremely inadvisable to take such action as should remove the brethren of the border from the good influences of the Church.

In the scramble for the floor Rev. R. M. HATFIELD and Rev. Dr. KENNADAY had a brief passage at words. Dr. KENNADAY remarked that Mr. HATFIELD would have plenty of time to ventilate his opinions at the Buffalo Conference.

Mr. HATFIELD was obliged to the brother. He thought it was very gentlemanly in him to make the remark.

Dr. KENNADAY disclaimed any intention to say aught unkind.

Mr. HATFIELD commented with severity upon the principle enunciated by Dr. MILEY, that the Church must not be too correct in practice, more pure in theory, lest some should be repelled. He had never heard in a Christian church a more dangerous sentiment, and supported with more baleful plausibility. With regard to the remarks made about the Widow EMORY, they had not come from the Anti-Slavery men in the first instance. When they prohibited American Slavery they prohibited slave-holding; and why, then, should they hesitate to adopt the Providence resolutions? A slave was a man divested of all power of mind, body and soul, and made over to the ownership of another; and the man who held a man thus divested of his rights was a slaveholder. The definition was Dr. ELLIOTT'S. Arson, murder, robbery were not more clearly defined than Slavery and slaveholding. Now, all that the Methodist Church said was, that no member of it should hold a slave. Why should the Church say that slaveholding was unchristian? She ought to say it, first, because she had not yet asserted it. There was nothing in the Book of Discipline—not a single word that said a man could not take a new-born babe and doom it to this God dishonoring, humanity crushing system; and when it was proposed to put something in the Discipline declaring against the enormity, it was answered, "No, let the tares and the wheat grow together till harvest." His own little child of eight years was no better than the child of the slave-man. God grant any evil rather than that she should be made subservient to such a system of enormities as this of Slavery. It was high time that the Methodist Church declared that a man had a right to his freedom, to his wife, and to his children. Dr. MILEY declared that it was not the time to act on this question—that this was a time of excitement. He begged his brother to remember that the excitement would not be less until the subject was disposed of. He begged him to remember that there was a Northern border as well as a Southern border—a North, a West, and an East, as well as a South.

Rev. Dr. J. KENNADAY said many of the friends of this proposition to exclude slaveholders did not expect to see it enforced even if it was adopted. It was a mere John C. Calhoun abstraction. But if it were adopted what would be the result? It would drive out the Southern brethren. He moved that the order of the day be taken up—the vote on the Providence resolutions.

Rev. Dr. FLOY declared that he had presented his resolutions in the hope that the brethren would readily concur in them. He was ready to vote on the Providence resolutions—wanted to vote on them.

The Ayes and Noes were taken on these resolutions. There were 46 for and 75 against them.

It was resolved that members of the Conference not present should be permitted to vote on the resolutions afterwards. The effect of this will be to increase the smaller vote, but not to such a degree as to outnumber the votes against the resolutions.

Most of the Anti-Slavery men were not present at this time or did not vote.

The Erie and Cincinnati resolutions were laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. HEMAN BANGS moved that the delegates to the General Conference be instructed to vote against a change in the General Rule on Slavery.

Rev. DANIEL DEVINNE was sorry that this motion should be sprung upon the Conference at this time. He desired that the rule on Slavery should be changed. His soul was stirred within him in behalf of the movement for overwhelming Slavery.

Rev. Dr. KENNADAY said this motion was based upon the statement by Dr. FLOY, to the effect that the delegates should obey the instructions of the Conference. Still, he thought the motion was uncalled for.

Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS said, of course, the delegates would be ruled by the voice of their party, and he was willing that they should be.

Rev. Dr. FLOY said he had said that delegates should follow the instructions of those who sent them to the General Conference, as far as was permitted by the dictates of their own consciences. The opinions of all were well understood, and it would only consume time unnecessarily to discuss this motion further. He moved that it be laid on the table.

His motion prevailed—75 to 25.

The Bishop presented a series of resolutions from the East Genessee Conference, providing for lay representation in the General and Annual Conferences.

After some discussion, a resolution calling on the General Conference to adopt these resolutions was passed, (95 to 6,) and a recess was taken.

At 3 P. M. the afternoon session commenced.

The report of the Committee on Temporal Economy, with the amounts appropriated to superannuated preachers—$5,000 in the aggregate—was presented.

The annual statement of the Wesleyan University at Middletown was submitted. There are 138 students on the catalogue, of whom 116 are professors of religion. The total value of the property of the college is $204,581; the income of the past year was $11,105 59; and the expenditures amounted to $23 224 25.

Rev. Dr. CURRY, from the Committee on Education, reported a series of resolutions declaring the University worthy of support, and in favor of raising $50,000 for the erection of new college buildings and opening a preparatory school in connection with the institution. Most of the afternoon was consumed in a statement of the affairs of the college by Rev. Dr. CURRY, and a debate on the resolutions, which were finally adopted.

Rev. HENRY J. FOX reported that the Ashland Collegiate Institute was in a thriving condition, and the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Conference was held. Rev. T. H. BURCH, the Secretary, presented the annual report, and addresses were delivered by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., and Rev. R. S. MACLAY, Superintendent of the China Mission.

The London *Globe* states that Mr. Hermann Merivale, permanent under secretary for the Colonies, will be the new Under Secretary for India, in succession to Sir George Clerk, appointed Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Gladstone will visit Edinburgh on the 16th April, in order to be installed Rector of the University, and to deliver an address to his constituents.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS BY ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.—Once a year Adams' Express Company disposes of unclaimed packages at auction. The sales are always largely attended, and there are always a great deal of interest and amusement for the spectators, arising from the fact that, when the parcels are put up for sale, unopened, the bidder is totally in the dark as to what he is really bidding on. A yearly sale was commenced yesterday. The bidding was brisk, and the fun was continuous. Boxes, bags, and a great variety of parcels, were sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to $22, and the purchasers remained in hope and fear, in relation to the value of these bargains, until 4 P. M., when the sale closed for the day, and the packages were delivered. The delivery created great excitement. As soon as a buyer received his parcel, he was surrounded by some hundred persons, all in the best of humor, who cried loudly for the opening of the package. If the purchaser showed the least inclination to comply, he was hustled incontinently to the front of the room, and every assistance freely rendered. A number of packages were thus opened, and whenever one proved to be of less value than its purchaser had fondly hoped for, the owner came in for a storm of jokes and mock sympathy, which, however they may have effected the speculator, created unbounded mirth among the bystanders. A lucky purchaser was suffered to take away his prize without remark, but if any selfish man ran away with his package to enjoy the opening of it privately, he was sure to be followed by groans, and requests that he would publish the contents of his parcel in *Vanity Fair*. Later in the afternoon the merry spectators retired with a resolve to be at No. 59 Broadway again this morning, and witness another day's sale.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF RARE COINS.—Mr. EDWARD G. WOOD, or "Uncle Ned," as he is familiarly called, for 36 years attached to the Detective Police of Philadelphia, on Saturday exhibited an extensive and valuable numismatic collection at Police Headquarters. Mr. WOOD commenced when a child to lay aside curious coins, but two-thirds of his 4,000 specimens have been obtained during the last year, since he retired from the Police Department. His list heads off with the Franklin or Fugio cent, the first national coinage issued in 1786. He has samples of all the copper coins of the United States mintage down to the issue of the present nickel cent, together with all the models of the latter—twelve in number—presented for approval. His specimens of silver coin are nearly as elaborate and complete as of copper coinage, commencing with the first silver coins of the American series struck off in 1794, and including all the changes in device. Embraced under this head are models of coin rarely to be met with, which were never issued, including, among others, the famous silver dollar of 1836, which Gen. JACKSON vetoed. His exhibition of gold coinage, though not presenting as numerous specimens as the silver and copper classifications, has a more enticing look. In this series are rejected models beside those in circulation. All the police officials and a good many visitors looked with interest upon the exhibition. He has pieces which he says he could sell for $250.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.—OPENING SERVICES.—The opening services of the semi-annual session of the Presbytery of New-York, (old school,) took place last evening at the German Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery streets. After singing by the choir, reading scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. STEIN, a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. CLEMENTS, the moderator of the Presbytery, from the following text:

> "As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world."—John xvii, 18.

The leading idea unfolded by the sermon was that the Church—which comprised all true Christians of every denomination—occupied the same position with reference to the world that Christ occupied, and held the same relation to Christ, that Christ held to God. It also urged the importance of individual holiness, and practical purity, among the members of the Church, as the character of each professor of religion helped to elevate, or to lower the standing of the Church, and the influence it exerted upon the world. The business sessions of the Presbytery will commence this forenoon in the lecture room of Dr. POTTS' Church, University-place.

EXHIBITION DRILL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A parade and drill of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. VOSBURGH, at the new armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, was witnessed, last evening, by about one thousand spectators, mostly ladies, who, notwithstanding the unpleasant evening, and no little to the inconvenience of the regiment, honored the occasion with their smiles and applause. There were about two hundred muskets on the floor. While the audience were taking their seats, DODWORTH'S Band played a variety of lively airs. After the formation of the regiment there was a regular dress parade, and a march by companies and divisions; a file by companies, divisions and battalion; a formation of the square, reduction of the square, and firing by companies, battalion and files. The evolutions, which it was remarked could have been much more satisfactorily performed in the open field, were nevertheless creditably executed, (so said the military critics,) and received the reiterated applause of the spectators. Brig.-Gen. HALL, Brigade-Major C. H. SMITH, and Col. DURYEE, were noticed among the spectators. A similar drill of the Seventh occurs this evening at the same place.

MINOR ART ITEMS.—Two artists, who wisely refuse to consign their inspirations to any material less perishable than metal, have, by a happy coincidence, just completed labors destined to commemorate the two leading events of American history. Mr. S. H. BLACK, seeking his subject in our earlier annals, has reproduced upon a copper plate about nine inches square, the text of the Declaration of Independence in raised letters, with *fac similes* of the signatures. In the middle of the plate is a very tolerable medallion, representing TRUMBULL'S famous picture of the scene. Selecting a more recent chapter, Messrs. F. B. SMITH and HARTMANN have executed a handsome little medal in honor of JOHN C. HEENAN and the "Great International Prize Fight," the inscription so judiciously worded as to survive any issue of that momentous conflict. The medal is timely, and will find devout purchasers.

TAMMANY SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING—ELECTION OF SACHEMS.—The members of Tammany Society held their annual meeting last evening, in Tammany Hotel, for the purpose of electing officers. The following was the only ticket in the field, and it was elected unanimously: For Sachems, John A. Dix, John Kelly, James Conner, Elijah F. Purdy, Wm D. Kennedy, Wm. Miner, Geo. E. Baldwin, Richard B Connolly, Wilson Small, James B. Nicholson, Nelson J. Waterbury, Douglas Taylor, Henry Vandewater; for Treasurer, John Y. Savage, Jr.; for Secretary, Casper C. Childs; for Sagamore, George S. Messerve; for Wiskinkie, Stephen C. Duryea. There was not any other business of importance transacted. The Board of Sachems will meet early in May and elect a Grand-Sachem; and after that, there will be a meeting on the 12th of May—the anniversary of the Society—to install the officers for the year.

THE TRUSTEESHIP OF CHEEVER'S CHURCH.—This controversy was to have been heard at Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, but in consequence of the engagement of Mr. NOYES, of counsel, in other Courts, the matter was deferred. The motion is on the part of the Anti-Cheever Trustees to continue the injunction against the opposite party to restrain them from performing the duties of the office of Trustees, to which the moving party claim right.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bedford-street, delivered, on Sunday night, a farewell discourse. Some 3,000 were present, with several hundreds in the streets, whom he addressed before entering his pulpit. Such was the crowd that he gained admittance through a side window. He leaves shortly on a trip to Europe, his congregation presenting him with $1,000 for this purpose.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BERRIAN.—The funeral of Mrs. BERRIAN, wife of Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, took place at Trinity Church on Saturday afternoon. Bishop POTTER and all the clergy of the parish, except the chief mourner, officiated. The body was deposited in the family vault in St. Mark's Church—the pall-bearers being William E. Dunscomb, Robert Hyslop, A. L. McDonald, Anthony J. Bleecker, Henry Youngs, John A. Dix, Francis R. Tillou and G. M. Ogden.

MASS MEETING OF THE GERMAN CABINET-MAKERS.—Several hundred German cabinet-makers responded to the call for a meeting last evening, at the Harmony Garden, in Essex-street. It was resolved to assist each other in future, as they had done heretofore, and not to permit the bosses to cut down the prices from the scale which was recently agreed upon. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Lynn strikers.

EXPLANATORY.—We are informed that the JAMES RENWICK, who was advertised in our paper of yesterday to lecture at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, is not JAMES RENWICK, LL.D., Emeritus Professor in Columbia College.

Police Reports.

FATAL AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived at this port on Saturday from Havana, bringing as prisoner George Ellis, late a seaman on board the bark *Henry Warren*, who has been sent here by the United States Consul to answer a charge of having mortally wounded the second mate of that vessel with a knife in an affray which occurred during the voyage. Francis Morris, first mate, and J. P. England, seaman, of the *Warren*, were also sent on as witnesses. Ellis was placed in custody of the United States Marshal.

A THIEVISH COOK.

Sergeant Dickson on Saturday apprehended Wilhelmina Rudolph, against whom Mrs. Podin, of No. 58 Sullivan-street, had preferred a charge of having stolen $150 worth of jewelry and clothing while she was serving in her family in the capacity of cook. Mrs. Lowenburg, of No. 173 Broadway; Mrs. Downs, of No. 520 Broome-street; and Mrs. Raymond, of No. 284 Spring-street, identified the girl as having defrauded them under similar circumstances. A part of the stolen property was recovered, and the likeness of the girl was added to the Rogue's Gallery

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A TRUANT SCHOOL-BOY KILLED.

On Thursday morning JAMES DUGAN, a boy 10 years of age, determined not to remain at school, where he had been taken by his parents, and having run away, amused himself by riding on the freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad. In attempting to jump from a car, at the corner of Jay and Hudson streets, he slipped beneath the wheel, and sustained such frightful injuries that his death resulted at the New-York Hospital on Saturday. His parents reside in Twenty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue.... MICHAEL CONWAY, 3 years and 8 months old, residing with his parents at No. 70 Houston street, was run over on Saturday morning at the corner of King and Varick streets by car No. 15 of the Sixth-avenue line, and sustained injuries which caused his death in a few hours. The driver of the car, a man named HEINE, was arrested and taken before Justice KELLY, by whom he was discharged, as the occurrence was believed to be accidental. In both cases Coroner SCHIRMER held the inquest.... The investigation of the circumstances attending the death of MARY SMITH, an Irish woman, 30 years of age, who was run over by a Harlem Railroad train on the 10th instant, and whose decease resulted at Bellevue Hospital, a few days since, in consequence of her injuries, was concluded on Saturday by Coroner O'KEEFE. Deceased it appeared was walking on the down track, near the Melrose station, when to avoid an approaching train from Norwalk, she stepped upon the other track, and was knocked down by a train going out before its engineer could prevent the accident.

A CASE OF SUSPECTED POISONING.

On Thursday night a child seven years of age, named ROBERT THOMAS HARPER, residing with his parents in Fifty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue, died under circumstances which gave rise to a supposition that he had been poisoned, and Coroner O'KEEFE is prosecuting an examination of the case. On the 8th inst., the lad, who had just recovered from an attack of measles, was permitted to play in the street. When he returned home he complained of being weary and went to bed, but was soon attacked with violent vomiting and purging, which continued until he died. The day after these symptoms manifested themselves in the case of deceased, Mr. HARPER, his wife and two children, aged respectively two and six years, as well as Mr. HARPER'S two sisters, were similarly attacked, but they are now all convalescent. Drs. FINNEL and GALLAGHER made a *post-mortem* examination of the child's remains, but have been so far unable to determine from what cause death resulted. To give time for a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach the inquest has been adjourned by the Coroner to the 3d proximo. It is believed that if the family have been poisoned, it was done accidentally.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.

WILLIAM BONNEMANN, a German, boarding at No. 10 Gouverneur-street, killed himself on Friday night, by cutting his throat with a clasp-knife. He had been confined to his bed for seven months past in consequence of severe burns received in the sugar mill where he formerly worked, at the corner of Pike and Cherry streets. He has suffered a great deal of pain from his injuries, and his long illness and helpless state had such a depressing effect upon him that he frequently of late had threatened self-destruction. He was 26 years of age.

KICKED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on the body of PETER MURPHY, an Irishman, 35 years of age, who was so terribly kicked on Sunday afternoon by a frightened horse under whose feet he had fallen, in the stable of Mr. COOMS, No. 72 East Twenty-fourth-street, that his death resulted in a few hours.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

JOSEPH ABRAMS, residing at No. 3 Leroy-street, while temporarily deranged in mind, cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a wound which it is thought will prove fatal.

Fire.

IN A STABLE.

An incendiary, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, set fire to one of a row of five frame stables in East Twenty-fifth-street, belonging to EDWARD GALLACHER. The flames were fortunately extinguished before much damage had been done.

IN A DWELLING HOUSE.

The dwelling house of Mr. ISAAC HABER, No. 111 West Thirteenth-street, was accidentally set on fire, about 10½ o'clock last night, by one of the domestics. Before the flames were extinguished $500 damage to the furniture and building was done. Mr. HABER is fully insured in City Companies.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the action of the Board in secret session, appropriating $2,000 "to defray all expenditures which may be made or incurred by the Special Committee on Ferry and Water Rights in the matter of cheap ferriage, now before the Court and Legislature," because, in his opinion, such a sum cannot be appropriated for any legitimate purpose. Laid on the table and ordered printed. Estimates for building Engine houses Nos. 9 and 21 in the Western District, and Engine houses Nos. 4 and 1 in the Eastern District were presented, opened and referred to committees for report. The right of way for constructing the South Fourth-street Horse Railroad, was awarded to JOHN WHITTLESEY & SON. A resolution was presented by Alderman DOUGLASS, censuring the Legislature for passing the amended Metropolitan Police bill, which was lost by a tie vote. A resolution was adopted thanking the Legislature for passing the Prospect Hill Park and Parade Ground bill, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday evening next, to consider the report on Water Rates.

THE THEFT OF GRAIN IN THE ATLANTIC BASIN.—In the TIMES of the 12th, the discharge of Mr. DANIEL MULLEN, who was brought before Justice CORNWELL, charged with having been implicated in receiving the grain stolen from the Atlantic Basin, was noted. Mr. DANIEL MALLETT, a respectable miller of Staten Island, who considers himself the individual referred to, states that he was ready to proceed to trial on the charge against him without putting in the plea of want of jurisdiction; that the same man who swore first that he bought the stolen grain in Brooklyn, afterwards made an affidavit that he bought it on Staten Island, and that there seems nothing to prevent his swearing that the offence was committed in any county in the State. Mr. MALLETT further states that it was intimated to him that he might be obliged to pay the full value of the grain he had received to those who claimed to be its legal owners, but that he refused to do so. He thinks himself the victim of an attempt at black-mailing.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Aldermen met last evening and completed the canvass of the votes cast at the late charter election. There is no change in the list of candidates heretofore announced as elected.

ACCIDENT.—A little child of JAMES CARR, residing at No. 208 Johnson street, E. D., was, on Sunday afternoon, seriously injured by being run over by a horse and wagon. As the Police reached the house with the injured child, the family of Mr. CARR was just leaving to bury another child which died on Saturday last.

INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner HORTON held inquests yesterday on the bodies of two persons who died from the use of intoxicating drinks.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 67, 31, 73, 75, 79, 80, 30, 41, 47, 48, 60, 70, 86, 87, 12, 16, 19, 42, 69. City Court—Nos. 22, 17, 3, 44, 47, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59, 60, 19, 27, 33, 34, 39, 7, 8, 9.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, AND FEVER AND AGUE, ALSO FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the above complaints, and is the only Gin in this country which has the indorsement of the medical faculty. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all druggists, grocers, fruit stores and country merchants. Look out for counterfeits and imitations; the whole country is flooded with them.

[Advertisement.]

Housekeepers will find every description of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting; rugs, mats, matting, floor oilcloths, druggets, table and piano covers, window shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices. Be particular and go to HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In the whole category of diseases, Constipation is assigned by respectable medical statistics to be the chief cause of sudden deaths, no other malady being so fatal or destructive to human life. Holloway's Pills are a safe and certain specific for this momentous and universal evil.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail... 5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad...5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st., up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *Niagara*, to sail from Boston, close here to-day at 1¼ P. M. for railroad, and at 4 P. M. for steamboat.

The Havana mail for the *Moses Taylor* closes to-day at 1¼ P. M.

The California mails for the *North Star* will close on Friday, April 20, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Niagara	April 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Anglo Saxon	April 20	Portland	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	April 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	April 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	April 26	New-York	Galway.
North American	April 27	Portland	Liverpool.
Glasgow	April 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	April 28	New-York	Havre.
Borussia	May 1	New-York	Hamburg.
America	May 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	May 5	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	May 5	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	May 12	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	May 16	Boston	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Teutonia	April 1	Hamburg	New-York
Arago	April 3	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	April 4	Liverpool	New-York
North American	April 4	Liverpool	Portland.
Borussia	April 4	Southampton	New-York
America	April 7	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	April 11	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	April 11	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	April 14	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	April 18	Havre	New-York
Hammonia	April 18	Southampton	New-York
Vigo	April 18	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	April 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Illinois	April 24	Havre	New-York
City of Washingt'n	April 25	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	April 28	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	May 1	Havre	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Moses Taylor	April 17	New-York	Hav.&N.O.
De Soto	April 24	New-York	Hav.&N.O.
Karnak	April 28	New York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
North Star	April 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Ariel	April 30	New-York	Aspinwall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 18 | Sun sets.... 6 40 | Moon sets.... 3 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 09 | Gov. Island. 5 58 | Hell Gate.... 7 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, April 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, Soper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Creole, Pearce, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Barks West Wind, Sanders, Mobile, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. B. Johnson, Blake, Portland, ——.

Brigs J. Davis, Staples, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Golden Lead, Johnson, Elizabethport, ——; Marcus, Libby, Searsport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Flight, Kenny, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schooners Nancy, Thomas, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; J. W. Hughes, Davis, Newbern, J. S. Davis; Constitution, Strout, Cherryfield, C. & E. J. Peters; Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River, master; Enterprise, Gould, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Spray, Shaw, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; Eclipse, Cook, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Alba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.

Arrived.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 15th inst., at 5 A. M., passed a schooner ashore on the Bar, at the entrance of Chatem Harbor.

Bark Clintonia Wright, Plummer, Alicante March 12, passed Gibraltar March 14, with mdse. to Giro and Francia. March 20, passed a French bark, strg. N. E., in lat 23 48 lon. 35 30. The C. W. has been 4 ds. within 60 miles of Sandy Hook.

Bark Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to George S. Stephenson. Experienced heavy weather N. of Hatteras.

Bark Gazelle, Rhodes, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Griffon, Davis, Fajardo, P. R., April 1, with sugar to I. B. Gager.

Brig Eliza Ann, (of Blue Hill,) Herrick, Guyanilla, P. R., March 31, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Astsee, (Meck.,) Stirling, Bordeaux 50 ds., with brandy, wine, &c., to Kuttruff & Leopold.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br.,) Ellis, Minatitlan 23 ds., with mahogany to Post & Small.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, Ellis, Darien 8 ds., with timber to H. Reimers.

Schr. Potomac, Gordon, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Is Marvel, Eldredge, Baltimore, for Portland, Me., with coal.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Martha, (of Jacksonville,) Lambert, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Has experienced heavy weather to the northward of Hatteras; split sails, and received other damage.

Schr. John Silliman, Crum, Philadelphia, with coal, bd. to New Haven.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland.

Schr. Henry Laurens, Johnson, Flushing 8 hours, in ballast.

Schr. D. Davidson, Hayes, New Haven 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Anna Cole, Nelson, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to Moreau & Parker.

Schr. Abigail Jennings, Blake, Hamilton, N. C., 10 ds., with shingles to E. C. Wright.

Schr. James M. Vance, Persse, Darien, Ga., 5 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Palestine, Conklin, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. M. E. Ward, Ward, Virginia 4 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Commerce, Daniels, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. T. L. Miller, Frank, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Howes, Gloucester, with fish.

Sloop Phœnix, Sheppard, New-Haven 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

BELOW—Ship Tulsko, Dagroman, from Bremen.

SAILED—Steamship Columbia, for Charleston.

WIND—During the day S. E., with rain.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, April 16, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light from S. E., stormy.

SANDY HOOK, April 16, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light from S. E., raining.

FORT LAFAYETTE, April 16, sunset—Steamer Columbia passed out at 4:40 P. M. Wind light S. E. No vessels in sight bound in.

BALTIMORE, April 16—Arr. steamship S. R. Spaulding, in 60 hours from Boston for Charleston, with Delegates to the Convention; she will leave again on Wednesday.

Steamship Potomac, from Savannah on Saturday, exchanged signals with steamer Huntsville, from New-York for Savannah.

BOSTON, April 16—Arr. steamer Benjamin Delford, Hallet, Baltimore; barks Storm Bird, Graid, Valparaiso; Aura Lindsey, New-Orleans; Pilot Fish, Hoyt, Messina; Hesper, Cook, London; Volunteer, Gorham, Charleston; brig Charlena, Mean, Matanzas. Below—Bark Justice Story, Cape Town; schrs. Cumberland and Only Daughter, Galveston, Typhoon, Mobile.

Off Highland Light—brig R. W. Packey, Cape Haytien; Ellen Barnard, Cardenas, and schr. J. M. Hallock, Galveston.

CHATHAM, Mass., April 16—The schr. Flora King, from Sullivan, Me., for New-York, with a cargo of spars, is ashore at Monomoy; lost rudder, but will probably discharge her load and get off.

The schr. Elvira of East Machias, Clark for New-York, with a cargo of lumber, is ashore at Monomoy; she is full of water, and will discharge to get off.

The schr. D. Bellows, Capt. Clark from Rockport for Petersburgh, Va., with a cargo of ice, is ashore at Monomoy, but will probably get off on rise of tide.

Schr. Ann, Capt. Gray, is ashore at Monomoy, full of water; her cargo will probably be saved, but the vessel be a total loss.

Schr. Geo. W. Snow, of Deer Island, Me., Torrey, with a cargo of lumber for New-York, is at Monomoy; lost bowsprit and jib-boom; will repair and proceed.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—Arr. barks B. S. Kimball, Philadelphia; H. A. Stephenson, Rio de Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Highlander, Sturges, from Albany for Boston, with lumber, when in Long Island Sound on the 14th inst., was run into by the schr. Union, Libby, from Machias, carrying away foresail, stove side, and received other damage. The U. lost forefoot, and received other damage.

About 400 bales of cotton, in a burnt condition, have been saved from the ship Jacob A. Westervelt. The cotton in her lower hold is not burnt, but badly damaged by water. Capt. Merriett, Underwriter's agent, expects to have her afloat in a day or two.

BARK BELLE.—The pilot boat Edmund Blunt, arrived yesterday, makes the following report: On Sunday, the 15th inst., at 4 A. M., made a sail bearing W. by N., which proved to be the bark Belle, (of Boston,) Capt. Enoch Ryder, from Boston for Philadelphia, which had been run into and sunk immediately, all except her stern; the fore and main masts were carried out of her, but the mizzenmast remained standing. She had been run into by the ship Invincible, hence for Liverpool. The crew of the bark, with the exception of John Charlotes, got into the boat, and after four hours' exposure were picked up by brig E. Milliken, of Fairhaven. The man John Charlotes managed to get on board the ship, where he remained all night. At 8 A. M. the crew were taken from the brig and brought on board the pilot-boat Edmund Blunt, No. 2. At 12 M. spoke the ship Invincible, and took from her the man John Charlotes. The Captain of the Invincible reports making no water; part of his cutwater and jibboom were carried away, but he would proceed for Liverpool.

NASSAU, N. P., March 20.—The bark Dirige, which sld. from New-York on Feb. 23, with a general cargo, bd. to New-Orleans, has been totally lost on Ginger Bread Ground. (No date.) A part of her cargo has been saved and brought here in a damaged condition. The D. was built at Portland in 1849, 500 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by Messrs. Dunham & Dimon, of this City. Vessel valued at $18,000, and partially insured in this City.—(By letter to John D. Jones, Esq., President of the Atlantic Insurance Co.)

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16.—The schrs. Alabama, from New York, and Glass Blower, from Philadelphia, are reported ashore on New Inlet Bar. It has been blowing heavy from N. E. all night.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

W. A. Dresser—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, April 10 off Cape Florida.

Hendrina—Hol. bark, from Bombay for Amsterdam, March 24, lat. 23 11, lon. 41 10.

Nederland—Hol. bark, from Batavia for Amsterdam, 180 ds. at sea, March 24, lat. 23 11, lon. 41 10.

Nimrod—Br. ship, of London, strg. N. N. E., March 24 lat. 23 11, lon 41 10.

Beaver—bark, from Genoa for New-Orleans, March 27, lat. 22 40, lon. 50 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Guyanilla, P. R., March 31, Br. brig Commonwealth, for New-York.

At Minatitlan, March 24, bark Harvest, for Liverpool next day; schr. S. B. James, for Europe ldg.

At Fajardo, P. R., April 1, schr. J. D. Kinsey, for New-York in 4 ds.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation to take care of children and assist in chamberwork, or to do plain sewing. Has got the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 489 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LA CAMPAGNE D'ITALIE DE 1859. CHRONIQUES DE LA GUERRE. Par le Baron de BAZANCOURT, appelé par ordre de l'Empereur a l'armée d'Italie. Paris: AMYOT, 8 Rue de la Paix.

This work has just been completed—the second volume having been published in Paris but a few weeks since. It is a complete, clear, and admirable history of the Italian campaign of last year,—written with special regard to military accuracy, and yet with great spirit and literary ability. It is by far the best history of this remarkable chapter of current events which has yet been written. The author in his preface disavows all pretensions to write a history,—and professes to give merely a report of events, leaving the estimate of their importance, and their bearings upon the fortunes of the several countries most directly interested, to be made by others. He aims solely to rehearse incidents,—to "present those great military exploits still fresh and alive with the noble emotion of the engagement,—to trace the living drama on the fields of battle,—to accompany, day by day, hour by hour, step by step, those intrepid battalions thrown so suddenly upon the field of battle in the name of the holiest of causes." He has performed his task with fidelity and ability, and claims as its special merit that he has not made a single statement without having for it the most unquestionable authority. Indeed, he has introduced throughout citations from official documents, and has collected in the appendix all the dispatches relating to the war.

We cannot enter upon any full analysis of the contents of these volumes, or attempt to make any complete *resumé* of them; we shall content ourselves, therefore, with merely indicating their general scope and character. At the outset, M. DE BAZANCOURT states briefly the causes of the War, presenting the abnormal and unsatisfactory condition in which Italian affairs had been placed by the treaties of 1815, and giving a clear statement of the endeavors of the Emperor NAPOLEON, by negotiation, to lessen the weight of Austrian oppression, and secure for the people of the Peninsula a larger share of control over their own affairs. These efforts proving fruitless, and Austria having suddenly closed all pacific negotiation by her ultimatum to the King of Sardinia, France at once sent her forces into Italy. The author presents a complete view of the organization of the French army, and in the first volume recounts the history of the campaign—following each division step by step, in its marches and its engagements, to the close of the battle of Magenta. The second volume gives, in the same way, a report of the movements and exploits of GARIBALDI,—of the proceedings of the French Naval Expedition, the battle of Solferino, and the negotiations of peace. The movements of each portion of the army are traced in detail,—the name of every officer killed is given, accompanied by a brief biography, and special pains have been taken to make the work a complete and satisfactory history of the campaign.

The account which M. DE BAZANCOURT gives in the second volume of the negotiations which led to the peace of Villafranca, is much more full and interesting than has been published hitherto. It makes some important corrections in all the previous narratives, and throws fresh light upon the systematic plans and purposes with which the Emperor had entered upon the war.

The next step after the battle of Solferino and the passage of the Mincio, was to have been the capture of Venice, and for this the most precise instructions had already been given, and were to have been put into immediate execution. Peschiera was under the cannon of the Sardinian army. In front of Verona the army of NAPOLEON formed a compact line, extending along the Mincio from Castelnovo to Pozzolo, and composed of five *corps d'armée* and the Imperial Guard: the fleet had taken possession of the Island of Lossini, and had received orders to commence the attack upon Venice, on July 10. It was while affairs were in this condition that the Emperor determined to propose a suspension of hostilities. There was nothing in the position of the Austrian Emperor to render it certain that he would assent to it,—but NAPOLEON resolved to make the attempt.

On the 6th of July, at 6½ in the evening, according to the precise, and as he states, official, narrative of our author, Marshal VAILLANT informed Gen. FLEURY that the Emperor desired to see him. The General at once waited upon his Majesty, who informed him that he should send him to Verona with an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor then explained to him the object of his mission, informed him of the contents of the letter, and gave him instructions how to meet difficulties that might be suggested against the accomplishment of the purpose he had in view.

This letter appealed to the sentiments of humanity of the Emperor of Austria, on behalf of the brave soldiers of both armies, and proposed an armistice by way of preparing an easier solution for the negotiations already on foot among the great powers of Europe. If the Emperor should hesitate, the General was to press this as the first step towards a peace, which all Europe desired. He was to inform him, moreover, that the French fleet already occupied the Isle of Lossini, that it had already received orders to attack the exterior defences of Venice, and that this order would be put in immediate execution if His Majesty should reject the offer of an armistice. Marshal VAILLANT was the only person in the whole army to whom the secret of this mission was entrusted.

At 7 o'clock in the evening an Imperial carriage left Valeggio, bearing Gen. FLEURY and his aid, Capt. VERDIERE. Upon the seat by the side of the courier in the Imperial livery, sat a trumpeter bearing a flag of truce. It was nightfall when the carriage, driven at a gallop, reached the extreme advanced posts of the enemy about six miles in front of Verona, which is eighteen from Valeggio. A body of Austrian foot soldiers at once surrounded the carriage and escorted it to the grand guard, with that abundance of precautions and safeguards habitual to the Austrians on such occasions. The commandant of the post replaced the footmen by an escort of uhlans, and it was with difficulty that the General prevailed on them not to place two soldiers upon the carriage seat and two horsemen at the doors. The blinds were drawn down. At San Lucia, a village three miles from Verona, the old General who commanded the brigade of the advanced guard learning the high rank of the ambassador directed a Captain of uhlans to escort the carriage and to conduct Gen. FLEURY to the head quarters of the Emperor. But he enjoined them to keep the carriage blinds wholly closed, until they should enter the court.

The carriage soon entered Verona. It was more than an hour after dark, and the streets, brilliantly lighted with gas, were filled with people. In front of the *cafés* were numerous Austrian officers. A carriage, bearing the Imperial arms of France, traversing the streets of Verona with closed blinds and an escort of dragoons, created a lively sensation among the officers, which was still further increased when they saw a French General descend at the palace gate, accompanied by his aid.

Introduced at once to Marshal HESS, Gen. FLEURY was received, not only with the marks of deference and distinction due to his mission, but with an affable cordiality to which the old age of the Marshal gave a double value. The latter brought him to the Count DE GRUNNE, first aid and master of horse to the Emperor. His Majesty had retired, but he directed Gen. FLEURY to be informed that he would see him at once. The General was introduced a few minutes after.

As soon as his Majesty had read the letter so unexpected from the Emperor NAPOLEON, he could not conceal the profound surprise which it caused him. But with this expression of surprise it was easy to see the impression which the sentiments of moderation and humanity of the sovereign of France had made on his heart. The General perceived it, and expressed, in the name of the Emperor NAPOLEON, his sincere desire to see an end to a war in which even victory was so dearly bought.

FRANCIS JOSEPH heard the General with attention and marked respect.

"The proposition which this letter contains, the motives of which you have explained," said the Emperor, "is very grave, General, and deserves reflection. I need further information; I cannot answer you at once. Can you wait until to-morrow?"

"I am ordered by the Emperor," replied the General, "to place myself entirely at the disposal of your Majesty, to await your reply. But whatever it may be, added Gen. FLEURY, "your Majesty will permit me to say how very urgent is a prompt reply, when he learns what perhaps he does not yet know, that the French fleet is already in possession of the island of Lossini, and has received orders to attack Venice immediately:—some act of hostility may then take place which the Emperor NAPOLEON would profoundly regret.

"I have just learned the presence of French troops on that island," said the Emperor, "and I greatly regret that I did not occupy Lossini. To-morrow, then, General."

On quitting his Majesty, Gen. FLEURY was the object of the most marked attentions on the part of Marshal HESS and the officers of the military household of the Austrian Emperor. Count DE GRUNNE desired to yield to him his chamber for the night, and with extreme courtesy Count CLAM and the Prince of HOHENLOHE, aids of the Emperor, only left the General when assured that both he and his aid were supplied with everything which they required. Their conversation was prolonged far into the night.

In the morning, at daybreak, Gen. FLEURY received a visit from Prince RICHARD METTERNICH, whom he had known at Paris, and had a long conversation with the future Ambassador from Vienna at Paris, the confidant and friend of the young Emperor.

Gen. FLEURY, in speaking of the proposed armistice, of the sad incidents of the war, and of the attack upon Verona, the success of which he did not doubt, let Prince METTERNICH understand how desirable it was that the two Emperors should have a personal interview,—convinced that it would end in establishing the basis of a peace.

During this conversation Count CLAM kindly offered to accompany Capt. DE VERDIERE to the hospitals, where he desired to visit the Commander DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD and the wounded French officers who were there.

At 8 o'clock the Emperor directed Gen. FLEURY to be summoned, gave him his hand when he entered, and, desiring to give him new proof of his high regard, read him his reply to the Emperor of the French.

This letter was full of noble feeling and cordiality. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH showed himself to be profoundly touched by the sentiments which the Emperor NAPOLEON had expressed, and for the purpose of leaving to the negotiations already in progress, the possibility of ending the war, he accepted the armistice,—begging the Emperor himself to designate the place where its conditions should be drawn up.

His Majesty, after sealing the letter he had so kindly read to the General, then handed it to him expressing the wish that the fleet in the Adriatic might at once be advised of this suspension of arms. Gen. FLEURY promised to do so, and at once wrote to the Vice-Admiral ROMAN DESFOSSES, that an armistice had been agreed upon, and that hostilities were to be suspended.

Gen. FLEURY soon after left Verona for Valeggio, escorted by cavalry, as on the previous evening, but with the carriage-blinds up and windows open. At half-past 11 he handed to NAPOLEON the autograph letter of the Emperor of Austria.

NAPOLEON, meantime, anticipating an attack from the enemy, had issued very detailed and precise orders for the disposition of his army, and on the morning of the 7th they were all arrayed, ready and impatient for a renewal of the battle. But at 11½ o'clock the dust of Gen. FLEURY'S carriage was perceived, and half an hour later the troops received orders to return to their bivouacs. The village of Villafranca was fixed upon as the place of meeting for the persons charged with arranging the conditions of the armistice. Baron HESS and Gen. Count MENSDORF-POUILLY were the Austrian Commissioners; Marshal VAILLANT and Gen. MARTIMPREY were the French; and Lieut.-Gen. MOROZZO DELLA ROCCA was deputed by the King of Sardinia. On the 8th, after an interview of three hours, the conditions of the armistice were arranged.

The interview on the 11th between the two Emperors has been frequently described, and M. DE BAZANCOURT'S report adds nothing of special interest to the accounts with which the public is already familiar. Their conversation lasted about an hour. Pens, ink and paper had been prepared, but not a word was written, nor was any map unrolled. Their interview was simply a conversation, in which the two sovereigns examined the grave questions which had led them to take up arms, and discussed, with frankness, the principal points essential to renewed peace between the two Empires.

Upon his return to Valeggio the Emperor summoned the Prince NAPOLEON, whose head-quarters were at Salionze. The Prince departed at once, with his Aid, the Commandant RAGON. When he arrived the Emperor was with the King of Sardinia, and was conversing with his ally of the interview he had had that morning with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Emperor rehearsed the concessions which FRANCIS JOSEPH had consented to make, and the basis on which he was willing to conclude peace. The King of Sardinia heard the Emperor in silence. "Whatever," said he, "may be the final decision of your Majesty, I shall be forever obliged to the Emperor for what he has done for the cause of Italian Independence, and, under all circumstances, he can reckon on my entire fidelity."

The next thing to be done was to reduce to writing the propositions which had been agreed upon between the two Emperors: it was essential that the person charged with this duty should understand thoroughly the views and sentiments of the Emperor, and be able to discuss the question authoritatively with the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor of the French informed his cousin, as soon as the King of Sardinia had taken his leave, that he had decided upon entrusting this mission to him: and while Prince NAPOLEON was making preparations for the journey, the Emperor wrote to FRANCIS JOSEPH that he accepted, in substance, the preliminaries of which they had laid the basis in their conversation,—and that he had authorized his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON, to discuss the terms with the Emperor, and to make such modifications of detail and such explanations as were necessary upon all points involved.

This negotiation constitutes one of the most interesting and important incidents of the whole transaction,—as it sets forth very clearly the views of the Emperor of Austria, and the process by which he was led step by step to the conclusion of the peace,—while it shows, at the same time, the position which the French Emperor assumed at the outset concerning the affairs of the Duchies, and the general question of Italian Independence.

We have never seen, in any of the accounts hitherto published, any report, or even any allusion, to this interview. We shall make no apology, therefore, for translating and presenting it at length:

THE INTERVIEW OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

At half-past 2 the Prince NAPOLEON started, in a carriage drawn by four horses, with a courier of the Emperor's household, for Verona.

The commission of the Prince was formal. He was to do all in his power to procure the acceptance of the preliminaries of peace, as they had been agreed upon,—and if he failed in this, to bring back definitive propositions signed by the Emperor of Austria.

Once embarked in the path of conciliation, in view of the calamities which attended war and of a general conflagration which had become imminent, NAPOLEON III. wished to accomplish his end, and realized that he must not fail on the field of peace any more than upon the field of battle.

At half-past 3, the Prince reached Villafranca; at 4, he had arrived at the Austrian posts. He was announced as the bearer of a flag of truce; but the captain of the advanced guard, informed that he was in presence of the Emperor's cousin, did not deem it necessary to enforce in respect to him the accustomed formalities, and left the Prince free to continue his journey without the precautions usual in such circumstances.

Verona was soon in sight, with its girdle of detached forts. At a quarter past 4, the carriage with the imperial arms reached the gates of the city, and at half-past 4 it entered the court-yard of the Austrian head-quarters.

The aid in attendance, learning that Prince NAPOLEON had to fulfill a personal commission from the Emperor of the French to the Emperor of Austria, introduced his Imperial Highness into a saloon, which the Emperor of Austria soon entered.

His Majesty affably tendered his hand to the Prince, and led him to his private room.

His Imperial Highness then presented to FRANCIS JOSEPH the letter of the Emperor and the paper which contained the several articles of the projected peace. As he read the letter, an evident expression of satisfaction stole over the countenance of the young sovereign.

"I am delighted," said he, "that the Emperor NAPOLEON accepts my proposals of peace; but I have grave remarks to make upon the writing which you have brought me."

These words at the outset showed clearly that a serious discussion was at hand.

The Prince entered upon it without preamble, asking the Emperor's permission to express himself with the utmost frankness, and to use in the conversation the explicitness which belonged to topics so grave.

"The Emperor's sincere desire," said the Prince, "is to conclude a peace which shall be acceptable to both parties, and put an end to the war. Your Majesty will permit me to say that this is the moment for reaching that happy result for which all Europe prays. The honor of the Austrian army is unstained:—the valor with which it has fought effaces its misfortunes on the field of battle. An armistice has been concluded until the 16th of August;—but after this delay, Sire, the allied army is resolved to push the war with the greatest and most absolute energy: it will display forces still more formidable than have yet been brought into line, and will accept frankly into its ranks all the allies who may offer to join."

The Prince entered sharply into the very heart of the question: he remarked the impression which these last words produced upon the young Emperor, and begged him anew to see—in his frankness a little *brusque*, perhaps—only his very great desire to speak without ambiguity, and to utter all his thoughts, regardless of the forms of language usual in diplomacy.

"For my own part," replied FRANCIS JOSEPH, "I have given an example of the same thing, this morning, to the Emperor NAPOLEON, in telling him at once what I could do, and what were the limits of the concessions compatible with my honor and the interests of my Crown. But rest assured that, if you have a public opinion to consult, I have one also on my side; and it is all the more exacting because it is I who am to make all the sacrifices."

"To simplify the discussion," replied the Prince NAPOLEON, "I propose to your Majesty that we examine, one by one, the different articles of these preliminaries."

The first paragraph, that "the two Sovereigns would favor the formation of an Italian Confederation," gave rise to no observation, for, the principle of a Confederation once admitted, the difficulties of detail which the subject of its organization might create would remain for the plenipotentiaries to resolve.

At the second paragraph—"This Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Pope"—the Emperor of Austria demanded that the word *honorary* might be omitted.

The Prince thought it then necessary to enter into some expanations of the idea which guided the Emperor NAPOLEON. In placing the Holy Father at the head of the Italian Confederation, his Majesty had wished to give to the Sovereign Pontiff a proof of his profound respect; but he did not wish, by making him a *real* President, to create still greater difficulties for a situation already too much embarrassed, and to increase the numberless difficulties which already existed in regard to the temporal power of the Pope. The language proposed was based upon considerations too serious and too carefully studied to permit any modification of its terms. Ought not the real Presidency to belong to the Sovereign of the most powerful State, as was the case in all confederations, and especially that of Germany?

The third paragraph—"The Emperor of Austria cedes his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who, in accordance with the wish of the people, makes them over to the King of Sardinia"—gave occasion for observation of the highest political importance, because it touched upon the very question which had brought the two Emperors into collision, and would, therefore, naturally awaken painful thoughts in the breast of the Emperor of Austria. These words, "*in accordance with the wish of the people,*" appeared to him to be an attack upon the inviolable principles which govern his empire, and upon his rights over the nations subject to his authority.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH asked Prince NAPOLEON what he meant by *the wish of the people.*

The Prince, with great precision of language, entered into explanations, at once clear and frank, upon the idea which suggested these words, whose meaning the Emperor of Austria did not appear to understand. *The wish of the people* implied that all Lombardy longed for deliverance from the Austrian yoke. This was the unanimous cry of all hearts; and every day addresses from the Commons and the Municipal Councils afforded the Emperor new and numerous proofs of the fact.

"For my part," replied the Emperor of Austria, with animation, "I know only the right written in treaties. By them I hold Lombardy. I am willing, compelled by arms, to cede that province to the Emperor NAPOLEON; but *I cannot recognize the wish of the people, which I regard as another expression for the right of revolution.* Use these words, if you choose, in your treaty with the King of Sardinia, and in the proclamations which you propose to address to the Italian people; I have nothing to do with them. But you will understand that I, the Emperor of Austria, cannot connect myself with them."

It is evident that the restriction which FRANCIS JOSEPH placed upon his signature, so far as this phrase was concerned, was wholly a personal matter, relating to the fundamental principles of his authority.

The paragraph implied also naturally the boundary of the ceded territory, and consequently involved the question of the fortresses.

The Emperor of Austria at once placed the discussion upon a well-defined basis.

"I cannot," said he, "evacuate the stronghold which my army occupies and keeps in its possession; my honor forbids. If the allied army had taken Peschiera, I could understand that the Emperor NAPOLEON would insist upon keeping that place; but my troops are still there."

A map was spread out before the Emperor, and His Majesty traced with his finger the limits which he should affix to his concessions. The discussion was protracted, without leading to any definite result. The Prince ended it by saying:

"Since I cannot agree with your Majesty, I shall submit these observations to my Sovereign, for whom I must, under the circumstances, reserve complete freedom of decision without committing his word."

"Very well," replied FRANCIS JOSEPH: "let the Emperor decide; but assure him that, even if I were willing personally to do so, I could not surrender any of my fortresses."

The paragraph—"Venetia forms part of the Italian Confederation, remaining, nevertheless, under the crown of the Emperor of Austria"—was passed without discussion, for it was impossible to specify the internal reforms which Austria might subsequently concede to that province:—any intervention on that point could only be illusory. It was evident that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH would always remain, in the last resort, the sole judge of the importance and extent of these reforms.

The fifth paragraph related to the Duchies. "The two Sovereigns will use all efforts, except a resort to arms, to secure the return of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena to their States,—granting them a general amnesty and a constitution." The Emperor of Austria was not willing to accept the phrase, "*except a resort to arms.*" In his view this was an indirect appeal to insurrection and to the resistance of the populations.

"I can," he added, "make personal sacrifices and cede away my own rights, but I cannot abandon my relations and the allies who have remained faithful to me."

In the view of Prince NAPOLEON, three leading points controlled all the others,—and were the indispensable bases of peace.

The first was the honorary, instead of the real, Presidency of the Pope in the Italian confederation.

The second was the cession of Lombardy, to be annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

The third was non-intervention, for the return of the Dukes to their States.

The first two points had been conceded. It only remained to secure the third, which was the real knot of the whole question; for it could not be concealed that this last point would forever destroy Austrian influence in Central Italy. With intervention, the peace they were about to sign would be without an object. With non-intervention, the restoration of the Dukes to their States would be entirely left to the doubtful chances of the future.

The Prince wished frankly to reach the heart of the question. He reviewed in succession—weighing and rejecting them formally—all the interventions possible, even those of Naples and Spain. France, not intervening herself, could not permit any other nation to intervene.

The Prince insisted specially upon the considerations connected with the Duchy of Parma. Besides the fact of actual possession, and that Plaisance was a very important point for the tranquillity of the States of the King of Sardinia, he reminded the Emperor of Austria that the Duchy of Parma was placed in a peculiar position, the Duchess not being an Austrian princess. By treaties the King of Sardinia had even a right of reversion over part of these States. It was not, then, by an hereditary right that the Princess held possession of her Duchy, but by one of the very objectionable arrangements of the Treaty of Vienna, which had stipulated that this branch of the Spanish house of Bourbons should pass from Lucca to Parma, after the life sovereignty of the Empress MARIA LOUISA. Moreover, in the morning interview between the two sovereigns, it had been conceded, in principle, that the Duchy of Parma should be annexed to the States of the King, VICTOR EMANUEL.

"Very well," said the Emperor of Austria, "let there be no question of the Duchy of Parma in these preliminaries. The Duchess is not a princess of my family—I cannot cede her estates which do not belong to me;—let us say nothing of them in the preliminaries—arrange this matter as you like: for myself, I shall make no objection to the cession of this territory to the King of Sardinia."

The Prince then thus summed up the question:

"The Allied troops have conquered Parma, Modena and Tuscany. As for Parma, your Majesty recognizes their conquest. As for Modena and Tuscany, the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Sardinia will offer no material obstacle to the return of these sovereigns,—but you cannot suppose that our troops will ever aid their restoration, or that we can, in any event, permit the intervention of those of your Majesty. Knowing the disposition of the populations, I shall not conceal from your Majesty that it is idle to admit the possibility of a restoration without the protection of foreign troops."

"The Duke of Modena," replied the Emperor, "has some battalions of Italian troops which have remained faithful to him, and with which he hopes to reinstate himself in his Duchy. As for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, I do not believe that it will be so difficult for him to establish a good understanding with his people. Moreover, if the Italian Confederation shall be established, it will settle this grave question: let us confine ourselves, then, to the statement that you will not oppose the return of the Dukes."

Thus the principle of *non-intervention* was morally recognized; no mention was made of it in the preliminaries, for the purpose of not giving to the Emperor of Austria and his allies the moral force which might aid the restoration of the Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena to their States.

In the sixth paragraph—"The two Sovereigns will demand of the Holy Father that he introduce necessary reforms into his States, and separate the administration of the Legations from the other States of the Church"—the word *necessary* was replaced by the word *indispensable.* As to the separation of the Legations from the other States, Austria could not treat this question, which belonged to the approaching Congress.

Then came the question as to where the Plenipotentiaries could meet. Many places were named; the Prince rejected every German city; the Emperor (FRANCIS JOSEPH) spoke of Zurich, which was accepted.

The Prince then said to the Emperor of Austria: "Sire, I am ordered to return to head-quarters at Valeggio by 10 o'clock; I must therefore leave Verona at 8¼, which will permit me to await your Majesty's reply but two hours. It will be with lively regret, Sire, if this answer should be in the negative, that the Emperor NAPOLEON will find himself compelled to recommence the war at the expiration of the armistice—a war which, on both sides, will be, beyond all question, still more terrible than it has been thus far, and will draw after it, by the general outbreak of all Italy, consequences that are incalculable."

"Very well," said the Emperor, rising, "you shall have my reply."

Two officers of the military household of his Majesty came to keep his Imperial Highness company during the repast which was served.

Towards 7 o'clock the Prince received a visit from Count de GRUNNE; but not a word was exchanged upon the grave topics which had been the object of the mission of the cousin of the Emperor.

Orders had been given that at 8¼ o'clock, the carriage of his Imperial Highness should be in readiness.

At 7½ o'clock the Prince saw the Emperor of Austria enter his room.

"I bring you my reply," said FRANCIS JOSEPH, "but I cannot modify my first propositions."

"I must have proved, then, but a poor advocate," said Prince NAPOLEON.

"You do not sufficiently appreciate the sacrifice which I make in ceding Lombardy," added the Emperor.

And he gave the Prince the paper which he held in his hand.

"Is this final?" asked the latter, after having read it.

"Yes," replied the Emperor.

"If so, I beg your Majesty to sign this document."

"You will also sign it in the Emperor's name?" asked FRANCIS JOSEPH.

"Sire," replied the Prince, "in the circumstances of the case I do not consider myself authorized to do so; the modifications which your Majesty has thought necessary to make in the copy which I had the honor of submitting to you, are of such a nature that I must preserve the liberty of my sovereign."

"I cannot meantime bind myself," said FRANCIS JOSEPH, "if the Emperor NAPOLEON is not equally bound on his side—or sign these concessions without being certain that they will be admitted by France."

"Sire," replied the Prince, with a loud voice, "I give your Majesty my word of honor that to-morrow morning you shall receive this identical paper, with or without the signature of the Emperor of the French."

The Emperor of Austria looked at Prince NAPOLEON, and without adding a word, he signed the paper: then handing it to him, he said with visible emotion:

"It is a great sacrifice which I make, thus to cede away one of my most beautiful provinces. But, if we can come to an understanding with the Emperor NAPOLEON upon the affairs of Italy, there will remain no causes of discord between us."

"I firmly believe," replied the Prince, "that these preliminaries will suffice to reach the end you wish to attain."

It was 8 o'clock lacking a few minutes. Up to the moment when they heard the carriage roll into the court, not another word was said upon politics. The Emperor had signed:—for him, all was said. He accompanied the Prince to the top of the staircase, and giving him his hand, said—"*Au revoir,* Prince: I hope we shall not again meet as foes."

A few seconds after, the carriage with the Imperial arms of France bore the Prince NAPOLEON towards Valeggio. An officer and three select guards had received orders to accompany him to Villafranca.

It was 10 o'clock when the Prince returned to the French Imperial headquarters. When His Imperial Highness presented himself to the Emperor, the King of Sardinia was present.

The Prince handed the paper signed by FRANCIS JOSEPH to NAPOLEON III., who cordially embraced his cousin.

The next day, after long and careful reflection upon an act which would so suddenly terminate the war, leaving unaccomplished the task he had himself marked out, the Emperor sent to the Emperor of Austria a copy of these preliminaries, bearing his signature, and accompanied by an autograph letter.

Thus the Peace was signed.

NOTES OF TRAVEL AND STUDY IN ITALY.

By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1860. pp. 320.

This clever little volume is one of the first fruits of a thoughtful American, who must have been well trained at home before he could see so clearly and measure so accurately the charms and counter-charms of life and art abroad. The main merit of Mr. NORTON'S book is to be found in his knowledge of art, and in the careful and thoughtful and loving way in which he points out that which is worthy of the admiration of travelers, and that which especially ought to attract our countrymen, who, coming to Italy with little cultivation in art, are the better able, if they be but willing, to train themselves in the right way of thinking. So far from merely following the hackneyed phrases of guide-books, Mr. NORTON points out their defects in a very emphatic passage.

> "The character of the criticisms passed by travelers upon works of art is generally worthless. The specimens given in *Murray*, the only good handbook for Italy, in English, to help travelers in forming a judgment in regard to famous works, is a striking proof how little accuracy and good sense are in general required in such criticism, how readily people yield to pretension, and how easily they are deceived by sounding words and unmeaning phrases.
>
> There is a great want of a good artistic guide-book for Italy. KUGLER'S work on Italian Art is the only one that approaches to what is needed, but KUGLER is thoroughly German in his dullness, and in many of his notions about art. Lord LINDSAY'S *Christian Art*, and Mrs. JAMESON'S *Legendary Art*, both in many respects excellent, are too limited in their scope to serve as guide-books, besides being too cumbrous and expensive for the majority of travelers. In American literature there is nothing that deserves notice as a help to the lover of art in Italy, and of all travelers, Americans need such help the most. We come abroad utterly ignorant of art, and with natural and national self-confidence, at once constitute ourselves judges and critics of paintings and statues. The majority of American travelers have yet to learn that some previous knowledge is to be acquired before one can be a judge even of the externals of art; that it is not the eye alone that needs cultivation, but the heart and intellect as well, by those who would understand and enjoy the works of the great masters."

Without specially claiming for himself any extraordinary power of criticism, Mr. NORTON shows that an intimate acquaintance with the Italian History of the best ages of its supremacy, and a careful study of the sources of Italian degeneracy of our own day, have fitted him to discourse thoughtfully and well, both of the great and abiding creations of art that must ever make Italy the Mecca of all who are artists at heart, and of the pictures and statues that are every day spreading far and wide the love, the veneration which we must all feel for the great masters. Who that has wandered through the cloisters of St. Mark, in Florence, will not gladly ponder on this passage:

> "No works of art were ever created with a purer spirit, with a sweeter piety, than those of FRA ANGELICO, who died in 1455. The air of Heaven is fanned by the bright wings of his angels; the peace of Heaven is in their countenances. No spot of earth dims the shining colors of their robes. Such pictures as those of the 'Monk of Fiesole' prove that, in some retired corners of the earth, Faith still had her abiding place."

The description (at page 62) of the frescoes of FRA ANGELICO, in the Chapel of NICHOLAS V., in the Vatican, may serve to open anew a real source of pleasure and instruction to those who shall hereafter travel in Mr. NORTON'S footsteps. The account of the Home for Boys, founded in Rome in 1575, and still flourishing, to the honor of LETTERATO, who first started it; the brief notice of the Evening Schools, begun in 1830 by MICHELE GIGLI, and the sketch of the Brotherhood of Mercy, dating from 1240, and to this day practicing the best sort of charity, all show that Mr. NORTON has looked as well for the good and hopeful elements of Italian character, as for the sad and wearying miseries inflicted on the country by bad government and past misfortunes. Even now, however, in the midst of the active political agitation going on in Italy, above the roar of the heavy waves of reform, that are fast striking down the time-worn shore of hereditary evils and dynasties inflicted from abroad—in spite of the anxiety that we all feel to know that Italy is once more in the pathway to peaceful triumphs over her own worst enemies, the Austrian Princes and the Mazzinian socialists—it is pleasant to turn aside to a description so genial and so scholarly, so picturesque and so clear, as that of Orvieto, given at page 100. The account of the building of the famous and beautiful cathedral, that splendid and complete work on which the arts of two centuries concentrated themselves—the glories of its gleaming front, and the true cathedral architecture within—the grandeur, beauty and lavish costliness of the whole—these are all told in a loving way, that may and ought to be thoughtfully and thankfully read, even by those of us who are destined never to see anything but the lath and plaster structures of our domestic builders. The key-note is found in these words:

> "The best Gothic architecture, indeed, wherever it may be found, affords evidence that the men who executed it were moved by a true fervor of religious faith. In building a church they did not forget that it was to be the House of God. No portion of their building was too minute, no portion too obscure, to be perfected with thorough and careful labor. The work was not let out by contract, or taken up as a profitable job. The architect of a cathedral might live all his life within the shadow of its rising walls, and die no richer than when he gave the sketch; but he was well repaid by seeing his design growing from an imagination to a reality. Cathedrals were essentially expressions of the popular will and the popular faith. They represent in a manner the decline of feudalism, and the prevalence of the democratic element in society. No sooner did a city achieve its freedom than its people began to take thought for a cathedral. Of all the arts, architecture is the most quickly responsive to the instincts and the desires of a people. The life of the middle ages is recorded on the walls of the cathedrals. The intellectual movement and the religious excitement of the Twelfth century found vent in two extraordinary and utterly unparalleled expressions—the crusades and the cathedrals."

Such was the feeling which gave birth to the Cathedral of Orvieto; the first document that has been found relating to it bears date the 22d day of June, 1284, and perhaps on that very day in the coming Summer another traveler will see, as Mr. NORTON saw in the Spring of '56, workmen engaged in restoring one of the mosaics of its façade. The history of the building of the Cathedral is almost a contemporary history of art; the forty years spent by MAITANI served only to carry out the main features of his original plan, to complete its great design, and to leave to posterity his life and his imagination embodied in this one work. The entries on the records of the "Board of Works" give us the rise and growth of some names now famous in art, but made so by labor and study devoted to the "Duomo," while all the great artists were drawn to Orvieto to aid in its completion, and many of them have found there the best security for their reputation. In our own day the monument of the past serves as a beacon for the future. If we owed nothing else to Mr. NORTON and his capital little book, we should thank him warmly for the research displayed in this one chapter; but it is only one of many clever things, and we have chosen to speak of it thus at length, because it seemed a passage that was so strong and so well put that it could best stand alone. This, however, reminds us that—like every other book—it can only be appreciated and enjoyed in its fullness and entirety, and to the reader must be left a larger discretion of praise, even than that which we have gladly given to it.

RHYMINGS.

By HOWARD WAINWRIGHT. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Under this unobtrusive title, and in a small volume, the type and form and whole "outward book," of which would have pleased the critic-eye of his accomplished and lamented father, the Bishop, Mr. WAINWRIGHT has collected a number of graceful "copies of verses," many of them already well known in the different circles for whose edification or entertainment they were originally composed. Here Japonica-dom will find its matrimonial brokerage most musically and melancholy rebuked in the epithalamium sardonically christened "Joy-bells." The Yacht Club will find here the most jovial songs of its amateur Dibdin. The admirers of Native-American Opera will find here all the verbal enchantments of Mr. BRISTOW'S Rip Van Winkle. And the general public, which on the whole agree with KEATS that love and lovers are the only true staple of song, will find wherewithal to sooth its sorrows or inflame its hopes, as the case may be, for Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S Muse runs her fair fingers lightly over the whole gamut of the tender passion from ecstasy to despair.

MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING.

Improved American Iron and Steel.

However disastrous to our commercial success may have been that remorseless brake on the wheel of American enterprise—the disregard of scientific discovery and engineering skill—the active and untiring energy of our engineers and manufacturers has done much to restore the balance of power and progress, and is destined to place this country at the head of nations in the production of those twin agents of civilization and wealth—cheap iron and cheap power. Although it has been found impossible in this City, during the past Winter, to secure the first dollar towards the establishment of a radically improved line of steamships, under the very auspices of the established and authenticated results of high steam and surface condensation in England; although our railway direction persistently adheres to many of those systems and processes which a better practice has proved to be simply abuses of nature—there are still elements at work which are destined to drive us unto reform and improvement whether we will or no.

The public is aware that many American systems and manufactures, from the largest engineering constructions to the smallest products of Yankee machinery, are already accomplishing worthy results here and abroad. But we now propose especially to mention what will be admitted as of peculiar and remarkable importance to our commercial progress—the production of *steel* for the ten thousand purposes of machinery and structures, *at the cost of iron.* The manufacture, in England, of semi-steel, or what is called puddled steel, because it is made directly from pig iron in the same refining or puddling furnace, and by substantially the same process used in producing wrought iron, has, within the past two years, engrossed especial and world-wide attention, and its success has absolutely menaced the iron manufacture of this country as well as England. British puddled steel had begun to be imported—the slowest of the old style capitalists had begun to awake out of sleep, in the prospect of an improvement of such unusual magnitude, and the foreign manufacturers were surveying this boundless field with renewed hopes. But they were not without competitors in both enterprise and natural advantages. In the hills of New-England and New-York was lying an ore such as British mines never produced, in its adaptedness to the new manufacture, and at the earliest mention of the improvement, it was practically begun and followed up by manufacturers who, to their credit be it said, did not prejudice the results of their product by a premature parade of its advantages. After two years' practice, after numerous and comprehensive trials, and after every assurance that a uniform quality of semi-steel could be furnished, they have only recently advertised to supply it.

A brief mention of the nature and manufacture of semi-steel, as made at the Albany Iron Works, by Messrs. CORNING, WINSLOW & Co., can hardly fail to be of especial public interest. Wrought iron contains very little carbon, and as it is decarbonized in the puddling furnace, or changed from cast iron, which has an excess of carbon, it passes through the state of steel, which has an intermediate amount of carbon; that is to say, it is steel before it is iron. To stop the process of decarbonizing at the moment when the metal is steel, is *substantially* the improvement referred to. Our space will not admit the mention of the manipulations, temperature and fluxes, and adverse effects of phosphorus or sulphur, and other impurities and chemical agents. The ordinary steel-making process takes the wrought iron, which has once been steel, and reconverts it into steel by heating or melting it in combination with some form of carbon. And since it expels more impurities, and better adjusts the quantities of carbon required, it indeed produces a superior metal for cutting tools and some other purposes; but its enormous expense prohibits its general use as a substitute for wrought iron. Semi-steel is made to contain various degrees of carbon, as its uses may require. It may resemble cast steel in hardness and strength, or it may partake more of the toughness and other characteristics of iron. Both here and abroad the process is constantly improving, the Americans certainly having the advantage in the raw material. And it is likely that improved fluxes and manipulation will ultimately adapt the product to the highest possible capacity of the metal. Just as it stands, it is a sure and wide improvement over wrought iron for the majority of uses. That is deemed good wrought iron which has a tensile strength of 60,000 pounds to the square inch. The best Salisbury has 68,000. This semi-steel is warranted to stand a pull of 90,000 to 100,000 pounds to the square inch. Much of it bears 102,000 to 103,000. Now we see its advantage. The weight of boiler-plates, bridges, ships and machinery, may be reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. at least, not only preserving the required strength, but, in case of all rubbing and abrading surfaces, adding a much larger percentage of *durability.* When these figures are applied to the almost innumerable details of machinery for transportation only—when in ships, boilers, engines, and all the equipment of river, canal and land carriage—the durability of steel and a far greater strength than that of iron can be obtained with the same weight, the prospective advantages are nothing less than enormous. But there is another point—the great American point. The price of semi-steel is the same as that of the material which it is destined to supplant, the familiar type of which is Low-Moor iron. The mixture of semi-steel with iron, for such purposes as rails and rubbing surfaces, at once reduces their weight and vastly increases their durability, but not their cost. Pure steel welded to iron peels off under car-wheels, but semi-steel retains the iron nature sufficiently to weld soundly. Semi-steel is already in considerable use for tires, boilers, and many railway and other purposes. We do not expect to chronicle its wearing out or failure for a good many years to come; present appearances are all that could be desired.

It is to be hoped that the managers of commercial enterprises, especially that of transportation, will follow up this improvement. We can assure them that, however profitable it may be to the producer of the new metal, it will be ten times more profitable to the interests which they control.

SOUTH AMERICAN MATTERS.

Voyage to Peru—Characteristics of the Country and Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

I arrived in this Capital yesterday P. M., after a passage of nine days from Panama, and am to remain here till the 28th, before resuming my voyage to Valparaiso. The passage from New-York to Aspinwall on the *Baltic* was quick and prosperous, and the next day I embarked on the *Callao*, a Royal mail steamer of the P. S. N. Company's line. The ship is neat, but slow, and the fare atrocious; but this makes no difference to me, as I have been sick most of the time. The first port we made was Guyaquil, on Sunday, the 19th, having crossed the Equator on Saturday, the 18th. Guayaquil is 80 miles up a large river, as like the Mississippi in appearance as can be. This is the greatest mart for tropical fruits on the coast. Pines, oranges, bananas, and many new varieties abound, very large and splendid.

The next port, on Tuesday, the 21st, was Payta where it has not rained for 14 years. On the 22d we, touched at Lambyeca, another desolate point in the desert. From Payta here we were constantly in sight of the coast when it was light, and no description can give the faintest idea of the horrid desolation of its appearance; not a green thing for hundreds of miles. Sand mountains in endless succession and fantastic confusion occupy the whole horizon. Callao is a large, busy port, with a harbor full of ships; and Lima, six miles distant, visible from the sea. A railroad brings us up these six miles in about an hour, but I did not regret coming slow. The vast works, now mostly in ruins, but some now in progress of restoration, of the grand old Spaniards who spread themselves over this continent, filled me with constant admiration. Lima is more like the descriptions of Damascus than anything that I could set forth, though I do not learn that it has more than one river, which now pours through in a torrent, affording abundant water for every imaginable purpose. The city is of very great extent and is quite flourishing, containing a population of 130,000. The palaces, churches and shops command admiration for their number and splendor, and the gardens surpass anything of the kind I have ever seen. Yet the merchandise is transported to and from the city on the backs of mules, although there is a railroad to the port; and I saw hundreds of loaded mules and asses transporting burdens side by side with the railroad, which I hear is chiefly occupied in carrying passengers. The houses are chiefly of two stories only, being so low to guard against earthquakes, which are very common, and the favorite color is blue. Robbers are dangerously plenty, and sometimes commit violence. The Police is very inefficient, and security of person and property poorly protected. Yet I am told improvement is quite rapid. They are restoring some of the fine buildings and structures, and preparing to erect new ones. Hotel living is exceedingly good for $3 a day. Sleeping, however, is not secure from mosquitos, fleas, &c. There are few flowers visible anywhere as yet, and I don't discover any new beauties in the stars. The Southern cross looks about as much like a cross as the great bear does like that quadruped, and I have seen much warmer weather in New-York than I have yet found on this voyage. The weather, in fact, has been charming, perfectly, all the way since we left the cold on the Eastern coast we passed eastward of Cuba and Jamaica, and saw only the outline of the former just at evening.

Probably I shall see little more of Lima, as I keep my room, mostly on account of health; and on the 28th we sail again, to be at sea till the 9th of March, when we shall be due at Valparaiso, and in one week from that time, to wit, March 16, I can dispatch another letter. I write now, at noon, with a woolen coat on, in a clear day, and the sun blazing in the zenith, without discomfort or any perspiration. I don't think the thermometer is over 70. In fact no language can describe the beauty of the climate, and I am told Chili is still more heavenly. Yours,

F. H. R.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

A Union Movement of the Opposition—Jealousies of the Factions—Probable Results—Republican State Convention—Republicanism in Maryland—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—The Grand Editorial Excursion—Police Bill—Rumors of Duelists—Copper Mine Stocks—Stock Mania—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 12—4 P. M., 1860.

There is to be a grand meeting in our city this afternoon, at Carroll Hall, of those favorable to the Union Constitutional Party in opposition to Democracy. A number of prominent speakers are expected to be present and participate in the ceremonies. The design is to unite Americans, Old Line Whigs, disaffected Democrats, &c., into a consolidation for the purpose of establishing a fraternal platform, conservative in its character, upon which all can stand in opposition to Democracy. The *Patriot*, which is charged with being under Republican influence, rather throws cold water upon any movement which does not look, eventually, to a union with the Republicans. This journal goes first for BATES, but finally, any under all emergencies, for the Union Convention, which assembles here in May, nominating some man upon whom the Republican Party can unite at Chicago, and thus form a complete Opposition, or for accepting the Chicago nominee, if he be not too ultra.

The *Clipper*, conceded to be the legitimate organ of the American Party in Maryland, is first for BOTTS, but willing to accept any man of purely Southern proclivities, to oppose the Charleston nominee. It maintains the propriety of a third party—demands it, indeed—unless the Republicans choose to accept and support whomsoever this third, or Union Party, may nominate. Its leading doctrine is that Republicanism must yield to the great opposition Union movement, or fight single-handed and alone, and either suffer defeat, or, through the actions of a third party, have the Presidential election thrown finally into the House for adjustment. This feeling, in my judgment, will eventually triumph in our State. A serious division of sentiment already prevails between factions of the Opposition here. Straight-Out Americans, Old-Line Whigs and converted Democrats kick against the *Patriot's* dictations, and are suspicious of its presumed efforts to lead them astray into a position where Republicanism may get the upper hand. A good deal of dissatisfaction has already been manifested in political circles upon the matter here noticed; hence the Union meeting to assemble this afternoon, whose object is to harmonize and culminate the full strength of all opponents of Democracy into one party, so that they may hereafter act effectively and understandingly. A good deal of reconstruction is needed to accomplish such a result, though it is, if judiciously managed, within range of possibility. It is out of the question at this time to expect Maryland, or any other Southern State, to support an out-and-out Republican. Without a third party, therefore, Slave States must either remain passive—which they cannot well do—or support the Democratic candidate. If the Charleston Convention is sagacious, it will nominate some man who has strength in the North. The South is theirs at any rate. Maryland must either cast her electoral vote for a third party Presidential candidate, or for the Charleston nominee, unless Republicans see fit to indorse the nomination made by the National Opposition Union Convention of Baltimore, and give it their united support.

The Republican Party of Maryland is to have a State Convention in this city on Thursday, 26th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates from each Congressional district to send to the Chicago Convention. This association has certainly gained strength and greater countenance in our Commonwealth within the past four or five years. Their incipient meetings, prior to that time, had to be held secretly, in apprehension of being violently broken up by those opposed to the sentiments of their party. Persons, in fact, who acknowledged themselves to be of that order, were pointed at, shunned, and in some cases maltreated. There was a period when they were put down on a black list. Now it is different. Many openly avow themselves Free-Soil, or Republican in sentiment, and announce a determination to vote for the Chicago nominee. They can also assemble in private or public meetings without molestation. It is not an uncommon thing to hear ardent Americans, or those who have been brought up with strong antipathies against Democracy, declare they would vote for a "Black Republican rather than support a Democrat.' In 1856, I think there were in the neighborhood of 300 Republican votes cast throughout Maryland—most of them in Baltimore. Now a much larger number can be found, and will, no doubt, be given to the Republican candidate at the next national contest, no matter who he may be.

Our great work, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has shown quite an active business and increase of receipts during the fiscal month. The total receipts of March last are $425,487 08. A regular six per cent. dividend is being paid semi-annually by this Company.

The grand contemplated editorial excursion tendered by this road and others connecting or uniting with it, West, Southwest, and elsewhere, will commence from Wheeling, Virginia, on the 4th May. Tickets, however, have been issued to commence, or which will be good from the middle of this present month and continue so until about the 16th of June next. Invitations have already been sent out to about twelve hundred editors and *attachés* of the Press. The grand ovation will be at Mount Vernon and Washington City. Over thirty railway companies in various parts of the country have thus far agreed to unite with the Baltimore and Ohio in this magnificent excursion, which must eclipse everything of its kind heretofore projected. To the fertile genius of J. PASSCOTT SMITH, Esq., Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the Press is mainly indebted for this novel entertainment. Mr. SMITH is himself a writer and author. He thus knows how to appreciate and compliment his brethren. The enterprise will doubtless be prolific in correspondence, scientific observations, descriptive notices—perhaps a few puffs—&c. I believe your Northern and Eastern journalists are also to have invitations.

There have been innumerable rumors about the new Police Bill, yet awaiting confirmation by the Court of Appeals. The final decision is expected to be made to-day, which, I feel confident, must be favorable.

Rumors have been circulating this morning that Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER, now said to be out on a wild-goose chase to fight a duel, were in the vicinity of Baltimore to-day. Our Police are on the look-out. Nothing, however, of a definite character has been heard of them. My impression is the rumor lacks foundation in truth.

Nearly all the North Carolina Mining Stocks now on our market are active and exerted with an upward movement. Many of our people are running wild after them. If all reports are true, we shall have, in a short time, supplies of copper from these mines sufficient to meet the demand of the world. Everything smells coppery. Several speculators and fortunate adventurers have already realized handsomely, but how much unfortunates may loose in the end is not stated.

Money is easy, and business generally quite active. Weather very pleasant. XENOPHON.

WISCONSIN.

Municipal Election in Milwaukee—Issue of City Bonds—Desperate Condition of Western Railroads—Political.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 13, 1860.

Since the adjournment of our State Legislature our city election has been the leading excitement of the day. It has come and gone, and all parties seem perfectly satisfied, excepting only the officers elected. It is no news to your readers that no city of the West struggles under a heavier load of municipal disgrace, corruption, and folly than Milwaukee.

With reckless profusion her City Bonds have been issued in aid of railroads, which, however valuable to the community and State, are entirely valueless to the owners, and unable to provide the interest on the mortgages upon them, which are prior to the claims of the city. Her officials have been largely taken from that class which is always on the watch for public plunder. A few weeks since the City Comptroller and City Clerk were arrested, and after examination were committed to jail in default of bail, where they now remain. At the election, party lines were drawn and each party put up for Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, and City Attorney, their strong men. After a sharp and bitter contest, three of the Democratic candidates and one of the Republican candidates were elected. The new Mayor is WM. P. LYNDE, Esq., a most estimable gentleman and wealthy citizen, who will do *all in his power* to restore the city to its good name; but the task is most hopeless under the system imposed by the Charter.

Our State Legislature passed few laws of an especially important character. The one most likely to interest your readers who have Western investments is the law for the protection of cities and towns, of which I inclose a synopsis for your use. I imagine it will prove of very little service, as all the railroads are subject to prior mortgages, which are likely to be foreclosed upon any attempt being made to enforce this law upon them.

I think that every railroad in this State which is in operation is under process of foreclosure. The whole railroad interest of the West is under a depression which nothing can remove except the active, persevering and intelligent action of their Eastern owners. So long as these immense interests are kept in the management and control of those who have no pecuniary interests in the results beyond their salaries, just so long must the property remain unproductive. An occasional dividend may be made, taken from the working capital or diminished store of necessary supplies, to satisfy the quiet and credulous Eastern stock or bond holder, while reckless competition and the swarms of useless runners, agents and employes, outside of the legitimate requirements, are eating out all real profits. No sooner does a revival of business prospects give hope of better returns, than some insane rivalry is started to blast them. As an instance, I have only to refer to the opposition steamboat line now starting on the Mississippi River, to run from Galena and Dunleith to St. Paul, by the Galena and Chicago, and the Illinois Central Roads, forming the line between Chicago and Dunleith. The agents of those roads speak openly of the cost as a mere trifle, only *thirty to sixty thousand dollars* for the next sixty days! Of this *little expense* the Galena and Chicago shares two-thirds, and the Illinois Central one-third. Is it surprising that a stock which once rose so high that it bid fair to rival in price the South Sea bubble, should now be selling at 61 or 62 per cent.? Or that other changes of equal note should have occurred from the same causes which have operated here? Is it surprising that when great enterprises are conducted upon the principles which now seem to govern the management of our Railroads, here should be more failures than instances of success?

Our recent Judicial election has resulted in keeping Judge DIXON in the seat he now so well fills by the appointment of the Governor. The contest has exhibited some gratifying features. The extreme branch of the Republican party took offence at the refusal of Judge DIXON to imitate Georgia in an open resistance to the United States Court, in not allowing a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of BOOTH. This led to the nomination of A. S. SLOAN by the Republican Convention, upon which the Democratic party took up DIXON and, with the aid of conservative Republicans, have elected him to the head of the Supreme Court of the State. This election has no strictly party significance, as Wisconsin is undoubtedly Republican by an overwhelming majority, let who will be nominated at Chicago. L'OCCIDENT.

POLITICAL.

A Republican President—Would he be Sustained by the South?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

I cannot agree with your Mobile correspondent, that everybody in this and all the Southwestern States is ready, in a certain contingency, to break out of the Union. The successful inauguration of a Black Republican, or another Slave Democratic, Administration, in the opinion of very many North and South, will not be enough to dissolve us.

I know the question is often mooted,—Suppose the deplorable event of an extreme Republican's nomination and election on an extreme Anti-Slavery platform shall occur, (which is not at all probable,) will the South, or any portion of her, march under HENRY A. WISE, HOWELL COBB, CLEMENT C. CLAY, or any other Southron, to Washington, and attempt to seize the Government and all its archives, treasures and munitions, before or after such a Republican's installment? The more prevailing popular answer in these parts is, No! The national conservatism, the common sense, the sanity in her midst, will forbid it. Her Sam. Houstons will rise up and cry out, No! And her Jeff. Davises, at the pinch, will probably turn out, as in other instances, non-resistants.

The Southwest in any "contingency" revolt and tear away from the Northwest? It cannot be. The States of the Mississippi Valley are indissoluble. The folly and madness of Northern Lovejoys and Southern Barksdales will not sunder them. The far-reaching and magnificent destiny of this Valley is not to be cut short and blasted by fanaticism.

Indeed, numerous Southerners and Southwesterners, who will ever oppose all Federal Anti-Slaveryism, trust that no Republican President's actual Administration would be the bug-bear, raw-head and bloody-bones, talked of. He would be bound, more or less, to feel the necessities of his position, and to adapt himself to them. They have faith that his conduct would be at least as wise as President BUCHANAN'S, whose inauguration was acquiesced in by all; whom nobody talked of forestalling, or has dreamed of ousting out of his chair till the 4th of March, 1861.

Your readers are aware that KENNETH RAYNER declares he would as soon trust his slave property to the Republican Party as to the Democratic Party, as a political organization; that Major PERRY, of the Legislature of South Carolina, says the policy of a Republican Administration would in all probability be one of extreme caution towards the South; and that Ex-Senator FOOTE, last May, told the Vicksburg "Commercial Convention" "he believed in the great efficacy of Federal office-holding to nationalize men, and had no doubt a seat in the Presidential chair would nationalize WM. H. SEWARD."

Southern oppositionists and sober Southern Democrats really do not consider the success of the Democratic party of such vital consequence and infinite moment as represented by the TIMES' Mobile correspondent. The Union will survive its defeat. At least the former are disposed to regard those as public enemies who aim to hold on to power by a terrorism,—by impressing the country that its fate hangs upon theirs. Partisans who can no longer rule through conceded public confidence, merit the punishment suggested by GOV. SEWARD. Such "cannot be dismissed from power too soon."

Of course, the Southern opposition, if they had not a man of their own like JOHN BELL, would take Judge DOUGLAS before GOV. SEWARD; but, I apprehend, even MR. SEWARD, as President, would not only deserve but receive much less rebuke from them than such a Southern extremist and secessionist as Mr. IVERSON or Mr. WIGFALL.

At all events, whoever, of whatever party or section, is constitutionally elected, will, as heretofore, be sustained in the Chair of State by the country at large, until the expiration of his constitutional term.

PONTIAC.

James Guthrie among his Kentucky Admirers—His "Obscure Antecedents."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 12, 1860.

As the decisive hour approaches, Mr. GUTHRIE'S bolsterers seem to be more and more sanguine of his nomination and success. A while ago they believed and speculated—now they know and predict with certainty. Recent public and private advices perfectly satisfy them that the "Aristides" of Kentucky and the United States will not be ostracised, but be embraced by the Charleston Convention and the country at large.

Truly orthodox and unquestionably available, a loyal and life-long Democrat, with unsurpassed intellect, information, integrity, dignity, firmness and purity of patriotism, he has the confidence of every intelligent man in America. He has not an enemy in the world! Disdaining the arts of politicians, his support is the feeling of the people. The American people are for him. They will proclaim their preference for him in tones over and above the babbling of professional partisans, and control the action of the Charleston Convention. "GUTHRIE, Union and Success," will be the Democratic watchword. He is the country's and the Democracy's only hope. He possesses mere elements of strength in the South and in the North than Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE or Gen. JOSEPH LANE. The "doubtful States" of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana and Illinois will go for him in November, besides the entire South, with California and Oregon. He will surely carry 223 electoral votes. Even New-York, Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts will turn around for him. He will have a decided, positive strength in pretty much all the South.

But with any other candidate there is no certainty, and much doubt about the Democracy's getting a single Free State! DOUGLAS will not be nominated. The Southern Democracy will not submit to his nomination. If he is nominated, they will probably have a separate electoral ticket, and the Union Party will put up SAM HOUSTON on a sound platform, and beat DOUGLAS throughout the South! Next to Mr. GUTHRIE, Gen. LANE is the man. But the "Marion of the Mexican war" might not win the Keystone and Hoosier States, aside from others North. He is not near so good for compromise, harmony and victory as JAMES GUTHRIE.

The Ex-Secretary's merits and services and record are known to the nation. He has most faithfully, yet without offence to anybody, served the Democratic Party for sixteen years at Frankfort, and for four years at Washington; and he stands to-day where his friends stand—upon the Dred Scott Decision platform of the Kentucky Democratic Convention of the 6th of last January, and upon the resolutions of DAVIS' and BROWN'S Senate Caucus.

But some of Mr. GUTHRIE'S antecedents are counted rather obscure or suspicious by certain of his opponents. They hold up what they call his Popular Sovereignty and Free Soil record of 1849. It is claimed, and not denied, that then he indorsed the Cass-Nicholson letter, came out for Popular Sovereignty in State and Territory, and was even for having Slavery in Kentucky open to popular action to a future State policy for its gradual removal from Kentucky soil; that then, in the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, he discriminated against slave property, denied its inviolability, spoke against and voted against a provision declaring that "the right of the owner of a slave to his property and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever." Now, they want to know whether this is his position now. They call upon him loudly. He answers not. He keeps his mouth shut and his hand still. To the public he continues non-committal.

Still, I presume and understand his friends know he is, and will be, "all right on the goose," and that they will give the Convention assurance of this vital fact.

If Judge DOUGLAS is to be cast aside—which most Democrats and others of this city and vicinity do not believe—they think and trust that JAMES GUTHRIE will be nominated for the Presidency, as the most available, conservative, safe, reliable, practical and common-sense Democrat it is possible to present—hoping that *the man*, if not the platform, will take.

PONTIAC.

A Western Opinion About the Republican Candidate.

From the Auburn Daily Union.

We received a communication from our old friend, the Hon. ALEXANDER GRAHAM, of Janesville, Wisconsin, yesterday, from which we extract so much as relates to politics:

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 9, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: It is no news to you that ever since 1850 I have been very anxious for the nomination of Gov. SEWARD to the Presidency, and that I have taken a lively interest in all proceedings which seemed to look to that desirable end. I feel now that I am about to realize that desire. Since I have resided West I have been much in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, as well as in other parts of this State, and have found that SEWARD *is, beyond all question, the first choice of the masses of the Western Republicans.* The tone of the Eastern Press, and my knowledge of the elements of our party there, satisfies me that he is the strongest candidate in that quarter. *He will receive the German and Irish vote throughout the entire West as against any Democrat who may be nominated against him, and this is a powerful element in these States.* The Germans in this locality are all for him to a man; the Irish generally will support him. So that aside from his being the ablest and best of the candidates named for the place be is by far the strongest and most popular. About this I cannot be mistaken.

I consider Gov. BANKS a good man, but he is not acceptable to our adopted fellow-citizens, and the names of either Judge BATES or Judge McLEAN would excite no enthusiasm. LINCOLN would be far better than either of them, yet his place ought to be second on a ticket of which SEWARD should be the head.

FREMONT was a good candidate for this meridian; yet I have no doubt that SEWARD would be the strongest one now. If I were to make the ticket which I think will run best in the West I should put on the names of SEWARD and LINCOLN.

I shall hope to meet you and numerous other of our Auburn friends at Chicago, where I expect to go as a delegate or otherwise, and to consult you further on this interesting subject.

Please to remember me to VAN TUYL and the rest of the faithful in Auburn. Yours, in haste,

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Cruise of the John Adams.

FROM RIO TO CAPE TOWN—THE GERMANTOWN.

SHIP JOHN ADAMS,
CAPE TOWN, Friday, Feb. 10, 1860.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

We arrived here on the 5th inst., after a very pleasant run of thirty days. The cause of our detention and the occurrences at Rio, the "Major" has already informed you of. The flag-officer certainly deserves thanks for the action he took in relation to the *Germantown*, which vessel the *Adams* was to relieve, for as soon as he heard of the accident that obliged us to put into Rio for repairs, he ordered the *Germantown* to return to the States. The two vessels have met here.

The *Germantown* is the most perfect specimen of a Yankee man-of war it has been my luck to visit. She excites the admiration of all who see her, thereby reflecting great credit on the officers and crew. Having exchanged the customary salutes, our officers, accompanied by our worthy Consul, Mr. HOLMES, paid an official visit to the acting Governor, General WINDYARD, who received them with that ease and tact which goes so far to do away with the stiffness of a call of that kind. In the course of conversation the affair at the Pei-ho was mentioned, when the General spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the gallant TATNALL on that occasion, remarking that "it was a very delicate compliment for him to choose the moment he did to go in person and inquire after the safety of his English friend." I merely mention the fact to show that such things are duly appreciated by the gallant sons of old Albion.

The French have a force here of about 5,000 men, under the command of Gen. GERMAIN, on their way to China. I presume they will wipe out the stain of the check at the Pei-ho. Gen. G. having gained his experience in Algeria, is peculiarly fitted for the service on which he is now ordered.

The Capetonians are having quite a time of it now. The French band plays every evening in the public gardens, and *Cartouche* is spending his money as a lot of landsmen will do after a sea voyage; in fact, one would almost think he was in a French town. This vessel will sail for Hong-Kong or Saturday, the 11th inst., and the *Germantown* in a few days after, for Norfolk *via* St. Helena. The officers and crews of both vessels are enjoying excellent health. "Adios."

THE COLONEL.

The Wife-Poisoning Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., April 13, 1860.

The attention of this part of the country is turning to the approaching trial of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, which is expected to come off at the approaching term of the Court, which convenes at Belvidere on the 17th inst. The crime with which he is charged is that of poisoning his wife in the month of March, 1859. His case has been attended with many perplexities and delays. During the investigation of the Coroner's jury, and previous to his arrest, he availed himself of an opportunity to flee from the hands of justice. Five hundred dollars were immediately offered for his apprehension, payable on conviction, notwithstanding which he eluded the officers in search for some time, but was finally traced to Fairmount, Va., where he was learning the daguerrean art under an assumed name. He was arrested and lodged in Belvidere jail in the latter part of April, where he has since remained. Preparations were made twice for his trial, which was postponed on account of absent witnesses.

Mr. HARDEN was a young man of prepossessing appearance, and was quite successful in the Church. It is said that there was an improper intimacy existing between HARDEN and a young lady residing in the same family at the time of Mrs. HARDEN'S death.

PROGRESS OF JOURNALISM.

Politics and Journalism—A Party and an Independent Press.

From the New-York Tribune.

The true position of the newspaper with reference to the political struggles of the day, is a theme of grave and general interest. The Journal is every day becoming a more and more important disseminator of opinions as well as of facts, and thus an educator as well as informer of the masses. What, then, is its true attitude as to politics and parties? Our recent article touching this matter has evoked one from the NEW-YORK TIMES, which—desirous that our readers shall examine the subject from opposite points of view—we print elsewhere in this paper. Our own views thereby suggested are as follows:

1. It seems to us that a journalist is, or should be, an elector, a citizen, a man. As such, it is his simple duty to study the facts affecting the political well-being of his country and of mankind, and to form definite opinions thereon. Having formed such opinions, it seems to us natural and proper that he should express them, and most constrained and awkward, if not untruthful, to seek or seem to disguise them. If it be—as we undoubtedly hold it—as clearly and truly a good citizen's duty to vote as to pay his taxes, and to so vote and act politically as to give effect to his convictions, then we do not see how he can laudably feel or feign indifference as between the great parties now struggling for ascendancy in this country.

2. The TIMES itself holds that "an independent journal" must approve or condemn this or that party, "just as the specific *acts* of either may deserve." Most true! but why does not the same rule apply to its *principles*—that is to its avowed tenets and purposes? Suppose, for instance, one of the great parties were to adopt and proclaim the reopening of the African Slave-trade as one of its leading objects, should not this avowal be approved or condemned as plainly and earnestly as any "specific act?" If not, *why* not. If "an independent journal must condemn what [ever] deserves condemnation," how shall party platforms and principles, avowed or unavowed, be excluded from the operation of this rule?

3. The TIMES seems to sadly to mistake us or grossly to misrepresent the position of an editor who cherishes convictions with regard to the principles involved in the controversies of the day, and plainly avows and commends them. In saying that

> "A party journal is like a railroad train on a fixed track:—its Editor knows what view to take of every question:—he has only to be dragged by the party locomotive, and keep on the party platform"—

he asserts what our experience emphatically contradicts. We certainly never learned from any party or party platform what to believe and commend with regard to human Slavery, the protection of home industry, river and harbor improvements, cheap postage, the abolition of franking, a Pacific Railroad, free homesteads, or any other question of any serious consequence. All that we accept from any party is the designation of candidates wherewith to give effect to our own preëxisting convictions. If any Convention of the party which, on the whole, seems to us most deserving of our support, ever presents a platform which does not embody our own convictions, we repudiate and spurn that platform.

4. The TIMES thinks we do pretty well in proposing to rebuke the errors of our own party, but wishes to "go one step further, and applaud whatever, in the action of the opposite party, may deserve applause." This is just what we have been doing all along. In the case of the franking privilege, for instance, we most heartily approved the course of the Democratic Senate in passing a bill to abolish that privilege, and we condemned the course of the *quasi* Republican House in not promptly and heartily agreeing to that abolition. We were the first to take the ground against the Republican House Investigating Committee's attempt to wrench from Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL the names of a body of private citizens who subscribed money to carry Pennsylvania for Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, and we purpose to persevere in this course, to the end, unless we shall meantime be convinced that it is wrong. No matter though the terms of the House resolution fully justified the question—no matter though the progress of this controversy shall find us siding with every Democrat in the House against every Republican—we shall uphold what we believe to be just, and resist what seems to us an unwarranted invasion of the rights of the citizen. And we have not the least fear that we shall thence be really stigmatized as unsound in the Republican faith. It will give us sincere pleasure to be able to approve the acts of our political adversaries at all times, while we do our best to expose their unsound principles to public reprobation.

5. The TIMES does us gross injustice with regard to questions recently pending at Albany. We condemned, and still condemn, that feature of the Health bill which involved the dismissal from office of several hundred Democratic functionaries in this Democratic city, and the appointment of Republicans in their stead. We believed this would hurt our party because it was wrong; we did not deem it wrong because it would hurt our party. Could the bill have been amended or guarded in this respect, so as to secure the approval of the City Delegation, we should have rejoiced to see it pass. As it is, we regard its defeat as simply a postponement, securing its passage in unobjectionable shape next Winter.

So of the City Hall bill. We deprecate the construction of a new City Hall in Madison-square; but we insist that the responsibility of that measure rightfully rests on our City Delegation, who introduced and almost unanimously supported it. The country members were quite justified in presuming that a bill introduced by the Senator from this lower District, and supported by every Senator from the City, including Mr. MANIERRE, who votes against almost every bill that comes before the Senate, was really required by the City, and that her voice ought to prevail. We believe they were mistaken; but they acted on data of which we, after all we have urged in favor of local independence and local responsibility, have little right to complain.

6. We conclude, then, as we began: A journalist is a citizen, following a special vocation, but not thereby precluded from forming and expressing opinions on the great questions of principle involved in the politics of the day—on the contrary, supplied by his vocation with peculiar facilities for forming correct opinions and giving effective expressions thereto. We do not see that he has, or should be, exempt from the general obligation to express and commend those convictions by whose prevalence he feels that the national well-being will be promoted; it seems to us that an intelligent patriot must have such convictions, and must desire their diffusion. A small-souled bigot, a narrow-mined zealot, might indeed imagine that all honesty, all virtue, all worth, was confined to the party with which he agreed in principle, and thence weakened the force of his convictions by thick-and-thin laudations of every act done in the name of his own party, and kindred denunciation of whatever was proposed by its antagonist; but we do not presume any such Titmouse likely to obtain control of a great metropolitan journal. We believe genuine independence, the largest liberty of utterance, is found in that sphere of journalism which begins with the frankest avowal of convictions on the fundamental bases of our current political controversies. The simple, notorious fact that what vaunts itself independent journalism is very commonly but disguised and insidious partisanship—such journals as the New-York *Herald*, the *Public Ledger*, (Philadelphia,) and *Harper's Weekly* being the most uncandid and untiring defamers of every Republican principle and idea, while others are secretly advertised as only masking their purpose for a time and ready to come out for the Democratic candidates so soon as the Charleston Convention shall have nominated them—might of itself cause this boasted independence to revolt the public nostrils. When sincere it must be a fetter: but it is oftener a flagrant fraud.

What a Buffalo Paper Thinks of the Business.

From the Buffalo Morning Express.

THE CIRCULATION OF NEW-YORK JOURNALS.

The project for supplying the New-York papers to towns and cities along the railroad lines on the day of their publication will be of advantage to Albany and Troy, and perhaps to the central cities of the State. It is of no great benefit to this city, for the reason that the papers do not reach here until 8 P. M., and at that time those of our citizens who reside in the upper wards of the city are at home and do not come down until morning, and cannot therefore obtain the New-York papers. The only way by which the new enterprise can be made of advantage to the city, is to place the papers in the hands of pamphlet and periodical venders, and make it profitable for them *to distribute the papers on their arrival forthwith to subscribers.* News from New-York at 7½ or 8 P. M. will not command a large sale, for the reason above assigned, and from the fact that they did not when we used to get them at 8 P. M; and for the further reason, that the New-York journals are valuable mainly for their commercial record and quotations, and for the foreign news, the former of which we get by telegraph, and *the latter is just as interesting at 9 A. M. of the next day as it is on the very day of publication.* We should imagine that the enterprise would prove prejudicial to the Albany journals, for that city becomes literally what the New-York journals have already designated it, a provincial city tributary to the City of New-York, and the same may be said of all the towns and cities on the Hudson River.

We imagine the enterprise, so far as the country west of Utica is concerned, will be of little benefit, and that it will prove too expensive to the projector to be attended with profit.

We should be glad to encourage our New-York cotemporaries in their project for making their journals supreme throughout the State, and glad to aid them in building up a great power, which shall overshadow the journals of Albany, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo, but we do not suppose this can be done. A journal to become supreme, as the London *Times*, must contain something of greater interest than the editorial differences of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*—something better than the platitudes of BROOKS and the lies of BENNETT. We do not feel any interest in the details of the enormous corruption that prevails in the municipal maladministration of that aggregation of all sorts of beings which we call New-York City. We desire to know nothing of its street brawls and midnight murders, of the vice in Wall-street, or the crime in Cow Bay. Of the inefficiency of its Courts, despised by Australian KELLY, and defied by BILLY MULLIGAN, presided over by RUSSELL, and illuminated by that learning which sheds its light from the bench of the Marine Court, we already know enough to satisfy us that Justice is indeed blind. *If the New-York journals will send us only the admirable foreign correspondence which appears in the columns of the TIMES and Tribune, and the contents of their commercial columns, we shall have enough of the Metropolitan Press to satisfy the desire which originates the demand for their daily issue.* It is not possible for any journal in the City of New-York to build up a reputation like that of the leading journals of Europe, for this reason among others, that politics absorbs the attention of our people beyond all other topics, and parties must and will have, and will support more than one organ.

Nor do the New-York journals command the varied and highly educated talent that is employed on such a paper as the London *Times*—to give an instance—and which makes it the organ of public opinion above and beyond all competition. They cannot afford to pay the price to secure such aid, nor can they in any way become so far acquainted with the plans and intentions of the National Government as to make their articles of value as indicators of its policy. Their conjectures, guesses and prophecies are no better than those of a Kansas journal, and whether they are read or not depends on the merits of the article as to style and method of thought.

If all existing New-York City journals could be put out with an extinguisher such as that with which NAPOLEON III. darkens the light of the Parisian Press, and out of their ruins one journal created, embracing all the talent, energy, industry and enterprise now distributed among them all, a great and valuable journal, an engine of power and vast influence would be created; or two journals might be built up on the ruins of all the others, and then we might offer to the world competitions with the great journals of England, Germany and France.

Taking the existing condition of things, one man will read one paper, and another will have some other favorite; the Republican will read the *Tribune*—the doubtful and hesitating will refresh themselves with the TIMES—and a few benighted personages, diminishing in number every day, will read the New-York *Express.* A great potential leading journal, having greater merit than all its contemporaries, a merit so great and so manifest as to place all others in the back-ground—this supremacy is not possible to any journal in New-York City, in the present condition of the newspaper Press.

A Philadelphia View of the Enterprise.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

A TREMENDOUS CRISIS.—If we are to credit the editors of the New-York papers, this country is about to be revolutionized. We are about to abolish the Federal Government at Washington, and establish a newspaper government at New-York. We are to have no more Presidents, or Congresses, or Supreme Courts, or Governors, or Legislatures. These are to be abolished, and in their place we are to have New-York newspapers! BUCHANAN is to be extinguished, and in his place we are to have the *Herald*; in the place of Congress we shall have the *Tribune*; and in the place of the Judiciary the TIMES. The Departments, we presume, will be apportioned among the other journals; the *Evening Post* getting the Post-office, the *Commercial* the Treasury, the *Police Gazette* the Army, the *Clipper* the Navy! This is the millennium of American politics to which we are to look forward, if the boasts of our New-York cotemporaries are to be believed!

The dawn of this blessed millennium was announced the other day, when an express train for the interior of New-York was started soon after midnight, which carried to the benighted interior people whole bundles of light and intelligence in the shape of papers of the next day! These were delivered to the Albanians and Trojans by breakfast-time, to the Uticans by dinner-time, and to the Buffalonians by tea-time. It is true that some important news was missed, by going to press so early, and this was left for the afternoon papers to use, and for the New-York morning papers to serve to their readers, along with some other cold victuals, at breakfast, dinner and supper next day. This they had to do when the California steamer arrived with the interesting news of the Japanese in San Francisco. She got in after midnight, and the papers that employed the newspaper express train missed her news. The other morning papers got it and furnished it to their New-York subscribers a day in advance of their fast rivals, while the afternoon papers. here and elsewhere, had the full benefit of it. That's the way the revolution worked on one day, and thus it will work on many days yet to come.

[This is not true. The TIMES, and, we presume, the *Herald* and *Tribune*, published the news in a second morning edition and furnished it to their New-York subscribers and readers in advance of any other journals.—ED. TIMES.]

If we are to believe what the New-York papers say—and of course we must believe all they say—the revolution is to spread in railroad ramifications all over the country. *The New-York papers are even going to run a newspaper express train between New-York and Philadelphia, and we are to have our Herald, Tribune and* TIMES *forced upon us before breakfast.* Think of the miseries of such diet on an empty stomach. Think of the indigestion of a *Herald* before coffee, a *Tribune* before the morning egg, and a TIMES before the morning muffin. The New-Yorkers are dying of such miserable habits, and are the evils of the system to be extended to Philadelphia to make us all miserable dyspeptics, as well as miserable sinners; to hurry us into premature graves, and report us dead of marasmus or diphtheria, instead of dead of over-doses and over-early doses of New-York journals? *Cannot the Camden and Amboy Company be corrupted into a resolve to keep back the newspaper express until after we get our breakfasts?* Will they not spare us at least the horrors of that part of the great revolution? Is the whole country to be really conquered and over-ridden and laid waste by the New-York papers? Is the sun to be extinguished and are we to get a cheaper and better illumination from the *Herald?* Are we to pray for New-York daily papers instead of Philadelphia daily bread? From such and all kindred miseries, good fortune deliver us! Who will stop this revolution?

The New-York Morning Newspaper Railroad Express.

From the Brooklyn News.

The new enterprise just inaugurated from New-York to Albany *per* Hudson River Railroad, in the early delivering of the different morning papers of New-York, *has been successful.* Starting at three o'clock and twenty minutes A. M., the train reaches Albany at nineteen minutes past seven, and thence by the New-York Central Railroad, passing Utica at fifteen minutes after eleven, it arrives at Buffalo at six o'clock in the evening, having made the Hegira in fourteen and two-thirds hours. These morning flights will soon be as common as the telegraphic aids which bring distance to our doors, and annihilate the boundaries of States and nations. *From the Metropolis in all directions, upon all the iron tracks, shall go out these morning messengers, with their car loads of news fresh from the mint, for the thousand hungry eyes that await its arrival.* A public want cannot long remain unsatisfied; and now that this one, so long felt, is finally supplied, and the grain-growing region of the West comes a step nearer the Metropolis, the use will bring the necessity, and it will not willingly retrograde to its former distant position. The country press will now be compelled to spur up those slow-coach arrangements by which they have hitherto been propelled, or they will be left irretrievably behind by the progressive strides of the age. The New-York papers in Central New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other States by twelve o'clock each day, enjoying a suburban circulation (for the country is but the suburbs of this commercial centre of the world) the proportions of which will allow a copy of either to be sold at three cents, will soon place the country press, to a certain extent, as rivals of the distance-devouring leviathans of New-York.

Think of this daily miracle; a steamer arrives at Halifax at 9 o'clock P. M.; through the long hours of night the sightless lightning flies upon its wiry track; a thousand busy fingers pick up the hurried copies into form from out little wooden compartments in gas-lighted eyries; down to the deep-vaulted cellar the weighty concentration of a day's doings is plunged; the wondrous hands of steam take it up, and ten cylinders vie with each other in recording it; then in the gloom of early morning it drives its steeds in all directions; and the *miracle of a New-York morning newspaper is accomplished!* Men buy and read, as a matter of course, not stopping to question the marvel of their money's worth.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

African Civilization Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I forward you a copy of the treaty formed by Messrs. CAMPBELL and DELANY with the King of Abeocuta.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Idjaye, Feb. 1, 1860, says: "We had an interview with the ruler of this place, ARRIL, a very powerful and efficient man. He is not less glad than the people of Abeocuta to have civilized men settle in his dominions. Let it be remembered that civilized influences must rule all these places soon. All the able men who think of coming to these places should be prepared to inaugurate such a state of things *at the proper time.* This is particularly the case at Abeocuta.'

Dr. M. R. DELANY, writing from the same place to the President, Rev. H. H. GARNETT, says: "Lagos is a fine, and will be a very great commercial city. It is destined to be the great metropolis of this part of the world. Entirely under a black Government, it only wants a few of the right stamp of black men and women to make it one of the most desirable cities in the world. They bid us come, and to that end the authorities have presented me with two acres of land in the heart of the city plot, on which to build my residence. The last account of exports was upwards of *seven millions of dollars*, all the merchants being native *blacks*, except eight white Europeans."

There will be for you, and also Mr. J. T. HOLLY, after our return to Africa, a fine prospect in this rich city of Lagos, where thousands are civilized Christians, and speak the English language, and like black people generally, desire to have black instead of white preachers.

These gentlemen are in great need of pecuniary assistance. Any amount forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary will be faithfully applied.

A. A. CONSTANTINE,
Corresponding Secretary,
No. 23 Bible House, New-York.

APRIL 16, 1860.

CAMPBELL AND DELANY'S TREATY.

This treaty, made between his Majesty Okutenu, Alake, Shomoye, Jbasorun, Shokenu, Ogubona and Atambla, Chiefs, and Balogun of Abeocuta, on the first part; and Martin Robert Delany and Robert Campbell, of the Niger Valley Exploring party, Commissioners from the African race of the United States and the Canadas, in America, on the second part, covenants:

ARTICLE 1. That the Kings and Chiefs of Abeocuta on their part agree to grant and assign unto the said Commissioners, on behalf of the African race of America, the right and privilege of settling in the territory belonging to Abeocuta not otherwise occupied.

ART. 2. That all matters requiring legal investigation among the settlers be left to themselves, to be disposed of according to their own customs.

ART. 3. That the Commissioners on their part also agree the settlers shall bring with them, as an equivalent for the privileges above accorded, intelligence, education, a knowledge of the arts and sciences, agriculture, and other mechanical and industrial occupations, which they shall put into immediate operation by improving the lands and in other useful vocations.

ART. 4. That the laws of the Egba people shall be strictly respected by the settlers; and in all matters in which both parties are concerned, an equal number of Commissioners, mutually agreed upon, shall be appointed, who shall have power to settle such matters. As a pledge of our faith and the sincerity of our hearts, we each of us hereunto affix our hands and seal, this 27th day of December, year of our Lord 1859.

His
OKUKENU ⋈ ALAKE,
mark.
SHOMOYE ⋈ BALAGUN,
OGUBONNA ⋈ BALAGUN,
ATAMBALA ⋈ BALAGUN,
OGUSHEGE ⋈ ANABO,
NAGTABO ⋈ BALAGUN OSHO,
OGUDEMA ⋈ AGE OKE,
M. R. DELANY,
ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Witness, SAMUEL CROWTHER, Jr.
Attest, SAMUEL CROWTHER, Sen.

The Seventeen Years Locust.

WEST FARMS, N. Y., Monday, April 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been looking forward to the ensuing Summer with no small degree of interest for the solution of an important question in entomological science, with respect to the longevity of the Seventeen-years locust, as it is popularly called, but more properly the Red-eyed Cicadas (*cicada septemdecim*). The fact of its requiring 17 years to arrive at maturity has been contradicted by some eminent naturalists, while it is affirmed by others. Now as its last appearance in this section was in 1843, according to the popular notion they ought to visit us again the present Summer. I have always held to this opinion myself, from the fact that I never met with a single individual of this species—although I am a close observer of such things—since 1843 until to-day, when I had the pleasure of capturing what I suppose to be the first of the season, and I fear the forerunner of a countless host, from the ravages of which our forests and orchards will be likely to suffer. Of course it is too soon for them yet to make their appearance in the open air. The one I captured to-day was in a forcing vinery. I first discovered the empty pupa shell attached to one of the vines, which I recognized at once, and after a little search I found its late occupant, which is the object of so much interest to the naturalist and the object of so much dread to the orchardist.

I would fain have spared his life, but I could not resist the temptation of adding such an interesting object to my cabinet.

This insect is very distinct from the common Cicada, (*cicada tibicen*,) its long small body, red eyes and orange-striped wings render it easily distinguishable by the most casual observer. Should they make their appearance here this Summer in numbers at all approaching to the vast swarms of 1843, I think it ought to settle the question of their extraordinary longevity in the larva state. Yours respectfully,

JAMES ANGUS.

Tolls and Pro-Rata Policy.

BOSTON, Friday, April 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that the *Tribune* and the TIMES are at variance on the measures now before the New-York Legislature of Tolls and Pro-Rata on New-York Railroads. Are not these measures alike in principle and effect to the acts and policy of New-Jersey, so justly, emphatically and persistently condemned heretofore by the *Tribune* as outrageous and destructive even of her own true interests? Can the difference be in the ox that was gored?

Could you not enlighten the public on this point? To your correspondent the difference would seem to be only in degree, and that widely against New-York. Both contemplate State revenue from through business simply at the expense of outside barbarians. But will not this Bedouin policy extend and beget competition? It is an inviting game in these degenerate days, and other States may have an excuse or need as great as the Empire State, or may be impelled by indignation or self-defence to like or retaliatory measures, in which case chaos would have come again.

I would add that I own no railroad stocks, and am

AN INTERIOR NEW-YORKER.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Don't you think you have laid it on a little too strong against Gen. BICKLEY? You cannot find a respectable member of the Order of which Gen. BICKLEY is commander-in-chief who believes for a moment that Gen. BICKLEY is aiming at a pecuniary swindle. He may be an adventurer, but if he is, he is an adventurer who has spent an ample fortune in the furtherance of schemes as magnificent as those of CORTEZ and PIZARRO. If he ultimately succeeds, his honor and ability will be universally recognized. If he fails, then those who may be disappointed will never have it to say that Gen. BICKLEY has made money by his effort to Anglicize the fairest portion of the Western Continent. Gen. BICKLEY has been a professor in one of our most popular medical colleges; he has written several able works on medical topics; and though he might, and doubtless has, often given the best possible coloring to his prospects and plans, he is not the dishonorable imposter that might be inferred from your remarks. Respectfully yours,

A K. G. C.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Friday last, you quoted a paragraph from one of the London papers, and stated that Mr. THOMAS NAST, who was present when the final stake for the battle between HEENAN and SAYERS was put up, acted as Artist for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.* As he was sent by us, and represents our publication during the preliminaries of the match referred to, we would consider it a favor, as well as an act of common justice, if you would make room for this communication in the columns of your paper. We are, sir, yours very respectfully,

J. W. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Publishers of New-York *Illustrated News.*

The Navy Pay Bill.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Senate have at length, much to their credit, done an act of justice to that highly-meritorious and efficient body of men, the officers of the Navy, by passing a bill to increase their pay.

Though this boon is rather a tardy one, yet the very handsome and liberal manner in which the Senate, in their proceedings, recognized the justness and necessity of the measure, must be highly gratifying to those who are to benefit by its provisions: for, during the debate, there did not appear to be any difference of opinion except as to the *mode* and the *extent* of the increase, and after some immaterial amendments, mostly of a liberal nature, the bill was passed without a division or one dissenting vote.

To Mr. MALLORY, the able and efficient Chairman of the Naval Committee, the parties interested are greatly indebted for the success that has attended the measure, so far as the Senate is concerned; and the measure has been so long and so frequently mooted in Congress, and its merits so fully understood, that it will meet with no serious opposition, it is to be hoped, in the House.

It is a singular fact that for upwards of twenty-five years, those officers of the navy included in this bill have had no increase to their pay or allowances, notwithstanding the notorious increase in the prices of the necessaries of life and general expense of living, whilst in every other branch of the Government, civil and military, greatly increased compensation has been allowed.

The former salary of the Heads of Departments was $4,500. It was then increased to $6,000, and on the incoming of the last Administration. under Mr. PIERCE, a further increase was made to $8,000. The heads of Bureaus and the clerks in all the departments have in like manner been increased; so has been the compensation to the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; nor has Congress been unmindful of themselves, but have within the last two years doubled their own pay. Greatly increased compensation has in like manner been given to the employees of the revenue, to the revenue marine, to the whole of the army, including rank and file, and, what is very singular, every other branch even of the *naval service*—including the marine corps, naval contractors, naval store-keepers, the warrant officers, such as gunners, sail-makers, carpenters, boatswains, &c.—have heretofore been properly cared for by Congress, except the officers in the line of promotion, who are now, for the first time in the last quarter of a century, provided for in the present bill. Even the seamen of the navy have had their pay increased, according to their respective classes, from fifty to one hundred per cent., whilst the officers of the army for a long period have had a greatly higher pay than those of the navy of the same relative rank.

There are many lieutenants of twenty years' standing, who are fully qualified to command line-of-battle ships with credit to themselves and honor to their country, who, with wives and families, have been starving on the miserable pittance of $1,200 per annum when ashore, and $1,500 when at sea, the increased expenditure of this latter position being greatly more than the small increase of $300 to their pay; and it must be a matter of general satisfaction that this numerous, efficient and highly deserving class of officers have at last a prospect of relief from the painful position in which they have so long been kept.

The Navy, in time of war, is the right arm of our defence, and is justly entitled to all reasonable protection and encouragement from Congress, and the final passage of the present bill will justly be considered as a harbinger of better times for that branch of the military service of the nation.

A CIVILIAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Church of the Holy Cross was dedicated in Baltimore on the 8th. The building is brick in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture, and is capable of seating 1,000 persons. In time it will be enlarged to double its present capacity.

Donations of 260 rare coins and copies of coins have been made to the Yale College collection during the past fortnight. Among the original coins is an oak tree shilling of Massachusetts, dated 1652.

The tanners of Juniata and adjoining counties in Pennsylvania have held a convention and organized a society, called "The Pennsylvania Tanners' Society."

Adams' Express-office at Vincennes, Ind., was robbed April 5 of $3,000. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, for two experienced girls, (sisters) one as thorough cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are girls of the most respectable and neat appearance, and very highly recommended as efficient, obliging and trustworthy servants; are not fond of going out much, and will attach more importance to a good place than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a lady, a widow, forty five years of age, without incumbrance, active, healthy and industrious; fully competent to take entire charge of a house, either in the City or country; is of a kind and cheerful disposition; speaks French and English fluently; satisfactory references. Call at, or address Mrs. L. M. T., No. 85 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; understands her business; has the best of City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room; country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a good cook, understands her business in all its branches—soups, game, pastry and jellies. No objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer months. Best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also is a good baker and understands all kinds of deserts. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 1 9 East 20th st., corner of 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Can give a good recommendation. Also, by a respectable German girl, a situation as chambermaid and light waitress; has a good recommendation from her last place. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST EXPERIENCED servant, as thorough cook and laundress; is neat and economical in her kitchen, and entirely competent to discharge her duties as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; will be found a very desirable servant; reference unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objection to the care of one or two grown children; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 28 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, in a gentleman's family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker and pastry cook. Has the best of City references. Has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 180 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs, in the rear.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD LIKE TO engage with a family in the City or country; understands family sewing, dressmaking, &c. Can give the best of recommendation from her employers. Call where she is now engaged, at No. 219 West 23d-st., (new No. 333,) for four days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one to cook, wash and iron, and one as chambermaid and take care of children; do sewing and embroidery, if desired; the best reference given; the places must be respectable. Can be seen at No. 168 Allen-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 Mulberry st., 2d floor, in the rear, between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by a first class cook; she understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for six years in one family; will do marketing if required. No objection to go to Newport. Call at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 258 West 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls one as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew; can be seen for two days; best of City reference from their last place. Apply at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, sisters, situations; one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. the other to do chamberwork and fine washing, or waiting. Can be seen, for 2 days, at their present employer's, No. 157 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, and to assist with chamberwork; has unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 42 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small, private family; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days at No. 9 Union-place, Brooklyn. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as amanuensis, companion, or governess; would like to go South, or with a Spanish family to Europe; references given. Address A. M., Jersey City Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH the best of City reference, a situation as child's nurse and to assist in sewing; may be seen for two days at No. 117 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Clinton and Henry sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business. Very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, in a small private family, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; or chambermaid and waiting; no objection to go in the country; can be seen for two days. Good City reference. Call at No. 47 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children. An American and religious family preferred. Has good City reference. Call at No 80 Horatio-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as children's maid; is a neat sewer; can make ladies' and children's under-clothing in the neatest manner; any lady requiring the services of an honest, faithful woman will call at No. 123½ West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 East 13th-st., for two days if not suited, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and seamstress. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 4 Neilson-place for two days. Has lived four years in her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; she understands her business perfect; wishes to get into a respectable private family; good City reference to be seen. Call at No. 187 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO has good City reference, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 105 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in some respectable family. No other need apply. Can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 154 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of West Baltic.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook; good washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 153 East 27th-st., corner of 2d-av., 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter by a very competent girl with good City reference; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Call during two days at No. 195 Varick-st., north of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has good references. Apply at No 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th st., near the 1st av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best City reference given. Call at No. 56 Tallman st., Brooklyn, between Bridge and Charles sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; perfectly understands her business; has the best City references. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call at 76 West 24th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG American girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter; best of City references given. Apply at No. 434 4th-av. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an experienced, trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at her present place, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a German girl 17 years old. Call at No. 135 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the back room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook in all its branches; an excellent pastry cook; good City references. Inquire at 94 St. Marks-place, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by an experienced active woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 89 5th-av.

EMPLOYMENT IS DESIRED BY A LADY of refined education whereby she can maintain herself respectably. Is capable of supervising a house, and can conform to any style of living; will locate in any healthy place, or travel. Address, for two weeks, Miss LORING, Station D. Post-office.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION as cook for a very competent and trustworthy woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 89 5th-av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.: also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands making butter and pastry; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 32 James-st., corner New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and housemaid, by a very highly recommended girl of genteel appearance; thoroughly understands her business in either department, and will be found a most desirable servant, where experience, neatness and respectful manners are essential. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; a person who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hair-dressing and operating on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; is fully capable of every branch of her duties. Call at No 69 West 24th-st. one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer or general housework, or chamberwork, waiting, nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; is neat and smart about her person and work; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $9. Also a regular chambermaid, who does fine washing; wages $7. Call at, or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to go to the country with a family for the Summer; best City references from her last place. Inquire No. 53 University place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as nurse and seamstress; can take a baby from birth; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, who cuts and fits children's clothes. City reference. No objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 219 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at children's and ladies' clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork, and to assist with washing and ironing; understands waiting on a table. Can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do chamberwork or take care of children; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference can be seen for two days at the candy store, No. 267 Avenue A, two doors from 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; would have no objection to light chamberwork. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 480 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WOMAN a situation as cook; can produce the best City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 269 West 21st-st. Good City references given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, boned turkeys, creams, jellies blanc mange, biscuits; no objection to the country. Apply to No. 10 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress in a private family; perfectly understands her business; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as dressmaker; one who understands cutting, fitting, and can also operate on the sewing machine; has no objection to assist in the care of children; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference; can be seen at No. 159 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone, in a private family; was six years in her last situation. Best of reference given. Call at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH GOOD reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit, and is willing to make herself useful; would have no objections to attend to children. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Good City references given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress to grown children, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good references. Call at 126 8th st., Clinton-place first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a good plain cook; a first rate washer and ironer; also baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 East 15th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook and assist in the washing. Best of City references. Call at No. 61 3d-av., corner of 11th-st., over the grocery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family as coachman and groom; understands plain vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful around the house; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has no objections to the country; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at Mr. J. Willis', No. 227 West 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general, and will be beneficial to any gentleman who may employ him; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, E. D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call or address WAITER, No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in care of Mr. Freeman, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; no objection to go in the country a short distance; can produce six years' recommendation from his last employer. Any person in need of such a man would do well by addressing a note to F F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man, as coachman, and to assist in gardening; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place. His last employer may be seen daily at the Marine Bank. Address L. G., Box No. 264 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take care of horses, carriages, &c.; he understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A GOOD penman, and has had some experience in bookkeeping desires a situation in any capacity in which he can make himself useful; best of reference given as to character, &c. Address L., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day to do washing and ironing, or to do house-cleaning. Good reference from families where she works. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 81 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single man of sober, industrious habits, who will be disengaged in the latter part of the week; good City references given. Address, by note, Nos. 941 and 943 Broadway, over the grocery, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a single man (English), with favorable City references. Address WAITER, care of J. Story & Co., Fishmongers, No. 41 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A GOOD penman, and has had some experience in bookkeeping, desires a situation in any capacity in which he can make himself useful; best of reference given as to character, &c. Address L., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as gardener; is a good practical man, and is willing to make himself useful; also, by a Scotchman, who is a good dairyman; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, or assistant groom, by a young Scotchman 22 years of age; is steady and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address J. F., at Mr. Schwab's, No. 21 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or gardener by a competent man; is a single man and willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best City reference. Call at No. 184 West 16th-st., one door west of 8th-av., in the butcher-shop.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to go to the country, and has the best of City reference. Address to J. O., at Harney's French bakery, between 21st and 22d sts., 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man who has good City reference. Address J. L., drug store, corner 17th-st. and 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN A SITUATION as coachman, is a first-rate driver and understands the care of horses thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway. Address OSCAR.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation as groom in a private family; has had several years experience in the old country. Address ALFRED, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN IN GENERAL.—A young married man, who has by prudence and industry bought a house and lot up town, is anxious to procure a situation as collector of bills and rents, out-door salesman, shipping goods, or any other capacity where he can make himself generally useful, having a general knowledge of mercantile business; can give ample security and good references. Address T. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a respectable Protestant married man who perfectly understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse and vineries; is a first-class agriculturist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacity for the past twenty years; can produce the best of reference. Call or address R. B., at A. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER IN THE country, by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as gardener and coachman; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would take charge of a dairy; has best of reference. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, who fully understands the business; is a first-class groom and also a steady driver; he is steady and sober and can be relied upon; can furnish undoubted reference in both country and City to that effect; will be found civil and obliging. Address J. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or Fox & Co., No. 1,112 Broadway, cor. 33d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT men, father and son, the father as assistant janitor, or any light work; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wages no object; the son is 19 years old and would assist in the garden and on the farm; have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RELIABLE, HARD-working young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or coachman only; is an excellent driver and good gardener; would work on a farm, milk cows, &c., or do anything required of him; a steady place in preference to high wages. Good reference. No objections to country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 72 Bleecker-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter in a private family; has the best City reference from where he has lived for four years; willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's family; would go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th st., or at Mr. Randolph's bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady young man; he is a good milker, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; he is a first-class groom, and a careful and safe driver, and has first-class reference. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address T. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale store as entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper; is willing if necessary, to attend to some other branch; writes a good business hand, and has had some experience. Satisfactory reference given. Wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address W. H. L., in care of J. K. Russell, No. 722 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference can be given from his last employer; no objection to either City or country. Address at No. 56 Broadway for two days. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman or gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; understands gardening in all its branches, both pruning and grafting and the forcing of all kinds of vegetables. Can come well recommended from his last two places both for sobriety and capability. Address J. M., No 1 824 Broadway, in the store, or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF EXPERIENCE, a situation as coachman; is a very reliable, careful and obliging man; fully understands his business; reference to present employer unexceptionable. Also situations wanted for two respectable colored men, as coachman and waiter. Also, for two good practical farmers, who are very highly recommended, and two lately landed. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm; has worked three years on a farm in this country; was brought up on a farm in the old country, understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is a sober honest man; is not afraid of work; can produce good City reference if required. Address E. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man without family; is perfectly competent in every department of the business; is also well versed in all farming operations; is an active, energetic man, and feels confidence in giving satisfaction to any one who may employ him; has had long experience of this climate. Address R. D., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly; he perfectly understands the care of horses, coaches, and harness. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will call or address W. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY INTELLIGENT German young man, as practical farmer; can crib, mowe, cradle, milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and driving perfectly. A good employer, wanting the right sort of man for the country, will find one by calling at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address, P. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH, PROTESTANT, single young man, a situation as waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country, (Newport preferred.) Apply, for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and farming also; is capable of doing anything about a gentleman's place. Has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived six years. Address B. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, Protestant, without children; is a practical man, having had many years experience in this country; can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Address O., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address A. B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single man; perfectly understands the care, treatment, and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; can give first-class City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 50 4th-av., in the saddlery and harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged man in a down-town wholesale clothing house, as foreman and cutter of shirts and clothing, and giving out work, by one who has been employed for ten years in that capacity. Good references given. Address BARTON, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman; is married; would make himself useful in the family; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a strictly temperate man and will make himself useful. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without family; thoroughly understands fruit, flower and kitchen gardening, greenhouse, graperies, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Apply to S. D., at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman and gardener; he is a good groom, careful, safe driver and good milker; will be willing to do the chores around the place; has first-class reference, and understands the care of poultry. Address K. P., Box No 214 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man who is a first-class servant; will be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. WALK'S harness store, corner of 25th-st., in Broadway, or address a note to J. M., to the above place, No. 985 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single young man who can come well recommended from his last employer for honesty and sobriety, and his being willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a private family as coachman; knows the City. Has excellent City reference. Has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days on Mr. SEGEL, No. 876 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant gardener, with a small family; knows how to attend a farm, grapes, and green-house. Apply today, at No. 126 West st.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING house about 15 or 16 years of age, who writes a good hand and is correct at figures, and who will furnish the most undoubted testimonials for honesty, integrity and good conduct. A note in the applicant's handwriting, with reference, directed to Box No. 3 425 Post office, will be attended to. Salary first year $100

WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECRETARY, AT A moderate salary, a gentleman of education; an Englishman or Scotchman, who has had some legal training, would be preferred. Replies, with references as to character and qualifications and specimen of handwriting of applicant, to be addressed to Box No. 4,238 Post office.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, and to do general housework in a small family in the country; none need apply without good City references. Apply at No. 52 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; must be a neat sewer, and willing to go into the country. Apply, with recommendations, this day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 42 West 19th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT-CUTTER to take charge of a custom shirt department. Address, with reference, R. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS in a private family. Apply at No. 146 2d av.

WANTED—A COOK AND WAITRESS TO GO A short distance in the country. Apply, with references, at No. 21 West 31st-st.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE—ONE LIVING with his parents; must give good references in regard to honesty &c. Apply to E. L. MEACHUM, No. 71 Nassau-st., up stairs.

PAINTER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has a general knowledge of sign painting; good wages and steady work. Apply at No. 588 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
For the purchase and sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

S. M. WOOD & CO.
Offer for sale $13,500 DRAFTS on the Auditor of the State of New-York, bearing 6 per cent. interest, issued by the Canal Appraisers, as awards for damages.

50,000 TRANSIT RAILROAD BONDS guaranteed by the State of Minnesota. Four first mortgages on New York City property.

4 Brown Stone Houses, pleasantly located in Brooklyn Terms easy.

A beautiful Country Villa, in the City of Litchfield, Connecticut. Will be sold at a bargain, to close an estate.

A 2-story house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, in Mount Vernon, thirty minutes' ride from the City, as also a nice 3-story house, with three lots of ground, at Long Dock Ferry, Jersey City, will be sold at a bargain.

TO LOAN, on New-York or Brooklyn property, $43,000. (a trust fund,) in sums to suit, from $3,000 and upwards.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India islands, South America, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

FINANCIAL.
1860. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1859. Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
Bought and sold or negotiated on commission by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 153 Bowery—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:
D. B. KEELER,
E. L. WALTON,
GEO. J. PRICE,
ISAAC WALTON,
JAS. M. MILLS,
JOHN PALMER,
STEPH. VALENTINE,
WM. DENNISIOUN,
E. D. BROWN,
ROBT. M FIELD,
STEPHEN CUTTER,
D. H KNAPP,
JAMES HUMES,
JACOB WILSON,
SANFORD MEAD,
JOHN FOSTER,
WM A. CUMMING,
ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
W. WAKE,
ALEX. McDONALD,
CHAS. PERLEY,
ABM. DENIKE,
NATHAN ASIEL,
JORDAN L. MOTT, JR.,
JOHN L. MOORE,
JOHN H. MORRIS,
JOHN MURPHY,
BRYAN M. CAHIL,
A. T. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
D. R. MARTIN,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,
SAMUEL S BOWMAN,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
JOHN BOYCE,
LUCIEN D. COWEN,
PARKER HANDY,
S. C. SOUTHMAYD,
JAMES M. BENEDICT,
JOHN CASTRE,
ALBERT A MARTIN,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,
L. A. EDWARDS.
And for inspectors of the next succeeding election,
HARVEY WEED,
ROBT. J. BROWN,
PETER MARTIN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D R. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st, Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received. R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

ALL COUPONS OF THE GREEN BAY, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due on the 10th inst., will be honored on presentation, to Mr. A. J. F. VANDEVENTER, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange place, New-York.

The net earnings of the road are insufficient to pay these Coupons but they are honored for the account of parties interested in the subsequent securities of the Company for the protection of their interest.

Those presenting Coupons will state the name and address of the owner of each of the Bonds to which such Coupons belong.
BISHOP & CO.
Mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad.
MILWAUKEE Wis., April 5, 1860.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.

Rochester City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.

Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with nine Coupons, to each attached, the first due 1st March, 1860, were mailed from Europe by the steamer *Hungarian*, and have not been received, viz.:
Bond No. 3 371, of..........$1,000
Bond No. 3,460, of..........1,000
Bond No. 3 524, of..........1,000
The public is hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.
APRIL 13, 1860. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.

All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

ELGIN AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—NOTICE.—An annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company of Illinois will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the President, No. 95 Wall-st., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, President.
B. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York April 5, 1860. A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$13,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first-class tenement property; splendidly located; worth more than double the amount required; revenue $4,000 a year. Address T. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK CITY property, in sums of $2,000 and upwards. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENGINEER recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced Address T. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
There are two Departments, the Classical and Commercial, in both of which there are competent and experienced teachers.
The year is divided into two sessions, the vacations occurring during the months of April and October. The discipline is military, and physical education is under professional direction.
Spring Term will commence May 2.
Pupils applying must give satisfactory testimonials of character.
Circulars and particular information may be had on application to M. N. WISEWELL, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer Session of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of May next.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Arrangements have been made in private families for *boarding pupils* from a distance. Healthful exercise in the large Square, at the recesses, is permitted, and special physical training at a first class gymnasium, near the Institute, has been secured for those pupils who desire it; whilst the school-rooms are large and light, with high ceilings, well ventilated, and every way suited to the comfort and instruction of 200 students. Twelve Professors are constantly employed.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction The Young Ladies' Department in charge of an experienced Instructress has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT ORANGE N. J.—This location, 13 miles from New-York, is perfectly healthy, and the accommodations of the school are ample and convenient. The number of boarding scholars is limited to six, who are under the constant supervision of the principal. The course of instruction embraces, besides the common and higher English branches Latin, the modern languages by native teachers, and music and drawing by the best instructors. For circulars, stating terms, references, &c., address Miss M. R. HARRIS, Orange, N. J.

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JULES ROUSSEL, Principal.

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HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN—SEVeral plots of lots, well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for enterprising builders. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff st.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—17½ ACRES, large house, barn, granary, carriage-house, buildings new, apple orchard, pear trees, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone, brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises to J. B. HAMMOND, M. D. Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCtion, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 2 o'clock, a farm of 30 acres in the township of Westfield, N. J., together with a new dwelling-house thereon, and suitable out-buildings. R. BOWNE, Administrator.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.

At the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, held on Tuesday, April 13, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,	SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	JEREMIAH ROBINS,
BENJ. S. TAYLOR,	WARD A. WORK,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
BARRET H. VAN AUKEN,	WILLIAM HUSTACE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ISRAEL MINOR,
C. V. B. OSTRANDER,	JOSEPH S. BARKER,
DAVID MAGIE,	ELY HOPPOCK,
JOSEPH M. BROWN,	HENRY A. KERR,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	CROWELL ADAMS,
	NATHANIEL WEED.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reëlected President, and JOSEPH S. BARKER, Vice President. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF 30 TONS, SCHOONER-rigged, fully equipped and in complete order. To be seen at the anchorage ground of the squadron. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT forty acres, beautifully situated on the Flushing and Bay Side Turnpike, (on which are several admirable building sites,) in the immediate neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East River, and the Sound. The premises are situated at Bay Side, L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and three miles east of the village of Flushing, from which place communication is had with the City several times a day by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or part of the above forty acres will be sold, and the farm house, surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, sheds, &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CORNELL, on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, 363 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE, within one hour's ride of this City, accessible at all hours of the day, and consisting of a large and very convenient house, built but a few years; an excellent stone carriage house and stable, and nearly one acre of ground, stocked with an assortment of the choicest variety of fruit, such as cherries, pears, plumbs, raspberries, currants, &c., in abundance. The place is located on the corner of two pleasant avenues, with a fine row of elm trees on each, and in as healthy a section of country as can be found. There is a well of most excellent soft water on the place, and all is in perfect order. More ground is to be had if desired. Price, $5,000. Inquire of C. A. SHERMAN, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37, from 11 to 4.

COTTAGE AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—For sale at Tarrytown a neat cottage, 36x30, nearly new, in excellent order, painted inside and out last Spring; second house north of Rev. Mr. Todd's Church; lot 100x200; bounded easterly by the Croton Aqueduct, westerly by Broadway; situated handsomely, with extensive river view, about ten minutes' walk from the dépôt; fruit-trees and flowers in abundance; stable, two cisterns and an excellent well of fine water on the premises. Furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Price $8,000, and no abatement. If not sold in April will be withdrawn from the market. Apply at No. 169 Chambers-st. W. L. WALLACE.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Dépôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage-house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—A commodious, well-built dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen in the rear, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic, with one acre of land or more; rich soil and abundance of fruit. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, communicating in one hour with New-York by frequent trains. For further particulars inquire of JAMES G. DARLING, No 270 Water-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Silliman Ives, Esq., on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, and within 45 minutes of Chamber-st., via Hudson River Railroad. The house is brick, with hollow walls, gas, bath-room, &c. Also, the store, No. 370 South-st., next to the corner of Gouverneur-st. Apply to A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and dépôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country residence in the village of Mount Vernon. A two story and basement house, 36x26 feet, with barn, &c. The grounds are highly improved, and well stocked with fruits, &c. Terms easy. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., or to W. C. SINCLAIR, No. 204 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—With 3½ acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., quarter mile from dépôt, eligibly situated, has 14 rooms, including kitchen, wash-room, and library. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately. Occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., D. C. BANK, or Dépôt Master, Rye.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HUDSON River family mansion, in a flourishing town, near steamboat landing and railroad station, six acres grounds, high and healthy situation, adjoins a lake, fine boating, commands 50 miles' view of Catskill Mountains. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence; large stone house, five acres of land, with barn and other out-houses, good garden and plenty of young fruit trees. Inquire of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE of Feltville, N. J., about 25 miles from the City; would be leased for a number of years at a very low rent, with as much land as might be desired; good school, church, Post-office, &c. Inquire of DAVID FELT, No. 120 William-st.

HOUSE TO RENT AT YONKERS.—A FURnished house to rent on Broadway, opposite Starr's Academy, with good view of river—contains furnace, and lighted with gas. For terms apply to BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, Auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st. or on the premises.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the bank of the Hudson—a brick house with fourteen rooms and cellar; good garden; three minutes' from Glengod dépôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers. Rent $350.

TO LET—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE ON WARburton-av., with stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings, one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. Fine river view. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley dépôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 50 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE COTTAGE house, with two lots of ground, attached, on Ravine-av., Glenwood, Yonkers, a very desirable country residence for a small family. Apply at the office, No. 248 Greenwich-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF LAND TO LET OR LEASE—On the Hudson River eight miles from Hoboken and one-quarter of a mile from Conway's Dock, house finished in modern style, carriage-house, &c. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE on Bay Side-av., Flushing, L. I., about 20 minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt or steamboat landing, next east adjoining the undersigned, to whom apply for terms, &c. P. R. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

AT ORANGE—TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, with speaking tubes, furnace, and other conveniences, situated on Main st. Accessible both by cars and stages. Also 11 acres of good land. Apply at No. 397 Broadway. THOMAS G. FRENCH.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—TWO LARGE brick stores, suitable for feed and flour, grocery or light manufacturing business; situated at the steamboat landing. Apply on board the steamer MATTANO, Fulton Market-slip.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a handsome cottage desirably situated on a lot of an acre, near the landing; good stable, coach house, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson River, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality of land, having a river front of 2,800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats, having several beautiful building sites, on which there is a fine growth of forest trees. It will be sold in separate parcels of 100 acres each, if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment seldom met with. Title perfect. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the dépôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTSEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Portchester, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of eight acres of land, a good house, barn, carriage-house, garden, fruit trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire at No. 207 Front-st., New-York, on Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an elegant country seat, within five miles of New-York. There are three to four acres, with good garden, fruit and out-buildings. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND grounds situated between 149th and 150th sts., and the 7th and 8th avs., comprising the whole block; the house is large and commodious, and in excellent order, and has gardens, coach-house and stable attached; it stands upon high ground, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and the Harlem River, and is well adapted for a hotel or private residence. Apply at No. 86 Prince-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND PART OF A TWO-story brick house in Dominick-st., between Hudson and Varick-sts., consisting of three large rooms and bath-room on the second floor; an attic room and large front basement. The house is in very good order, and has all the modern improvements. Will be let to a small and genteel family only. Rent cheap. Inquire of J. R. PALMENBERG, No. 269 Canal-st.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES—BROADWAY STORE—The second, third and fourth floors of No. 751, opposite Astor-place; Wall st. offices and deskroom in basement of No. 72; Dwellings No. 295 West 27th-st., rent $550; and rear of No. 186 Rivington-st., rent $175; shop rear of No. 392 Greenwich-st., rent $175. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOW TO A GOOD FAMIly, the new, high stoop, brown stone house, finished in the best manner, with all improvements, in that beautiful neighborhood, south side 46th-st., third house west from Broadway. Apply to Mr. PHILIPS, No. 534 7th-av., or Messrs. BEEBE, on the premises, or Dr. HEATH, No. 647 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., consisting of three rooms on second floor, front basement; one room on the third floor, with privilege in bath-room and laundry; will be rented only to a small family without children. Apply on the premises. Rent, $300.

TO RENT—A HOUSE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE, above 40th-st.; 20 feet front; all the modern conveniences, in perfect order; lease of three years from May 1; price $650. Apply between 9 and 4 P. M., at TILL & KNEVALS', No. 7 Mercer-st., foot of Howard-st.

TO LET OR LEASE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—Convenient to ferries, house and five lots of ground in garden, corner of South 6th and 8th sts., with stable if required; put in good order, with gas and water; rented low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. WILDE, No. 11 Dutch-st.

TO LET—NO. 1 LUDLOW-PLACE, HOUSTON-st., corner of Sullivan-st., $750 per year; No. 17 Ludlow-place, $700 per year; No. 728 Houston-st., $360 per year; with gas, Croton water and all modern improvements. F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st. or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY dwelling houses Nos. 280, 293 and 295 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., replete with all the modern improvements; possession 1st of May. Inquire of OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 7 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE ON 125TH-STREET, BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Harlem—containing ten rooms, with cellar, gas and Croton water in house; lot 50x100; in the garden are cherry trees, grape arbor, &c., &c.; rent, $275. Inquire of P. A. ANNER, No. 36 8th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 416 4th-av., near 30th-st., an excellent location for business. The house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 9 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, AN OLD ESTABlished Lace, Embroidery and Fancy Store, doing a fine business. Fixtures and good will of lease for sale. Reason for disposing, ill health. Selling off very cheap. A. MAGRANE, No. 311 6th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $650. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is being altered to a 4-story store. The store will be let for one year. The upper part, either as lofts or offices, and the basement will be leased. Apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE STORES, NOS. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel. They are now connected, and form one large store, 67 by 66 feet, with excellent basements and vaults. They will be let together or separately, to first-rate tenants, for three years. Apply to the occupants.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 206 William-st. House and store No. 204 William-st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED ON THE corner of Dover and Front sts., known by Nos. 258 and 260 Front-st., now and long occupied by Thomas Hoyt & Co. as a tobacco-store. Apply at No. 343 Broadway, in Room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE FIRST-class brick house No. 98 West 24th-st., with all the modern improvements, will be let to a small and quiet family only. Rent $200. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE, THE dwelling part of the house No. 418 4th-av., containing about 20 rooms; there is a private entrance in 30th-st. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—FOR STORE OR MANUFACTURING purposes, the corner building No. 108 Cliff-st., being about 60 feet front on Cliff-st and 23 feet on Hague-st., with splendid light. Steam power will be introduced if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET—TWO NEW, MEDIUM-SIZED, FIRST-class, three-story, brown stone houses, furnished with all the modern improvements, on 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, AT A low rent, in a brownstone front house, No. 205 West 50th-st., near the 8th-av. cars; 7 rooms, and other privileges. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLing, No. 135 West 36th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Rent $500 per annum. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF house No. 169 Spring-st.; back basement, and two rooms and bedroom on second floor, with privilege in vault; gas and water. Apply at the office of WM. S. HICKS, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 349 Pearl-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 201 West 18th-st., bewteen 8th and 9th avs.; two parlors, two front rooms on third floor, all the basement. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 74 FOURTH-STREET, near Hammond-st.; has range, bath, gas, &c. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

DESIRABLE FOR BUSINESS.—TO LET—Rear portion of No. 409 Hudson-st.; the premises 25 by 100 feet, (leasehold renewable,) for sale, with possession. Apply at No. 228 Hudson-st.

FLOORS OF FIVE AND SIX ROOMS EACH to let, in an eligible location, from May 1. Rent low, $150 and $275; also a basement. Apply at No. 791 6th-av.; all conveniences.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—1 very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam; one shop is well adapted for piano-action making, having lathes ready for use. Inquire at No. 98 East 26th-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—WITH SEVEN large rooms, at Nos. 16 to 32 Water-st., near Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn. A. ISELEE.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 161 East 12th st., near 2d av., having all modern improvements.

Three-story high basement, modern built house, No. 84 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

Three-story brick house and store, No. 176 Bowery, a capital location for business.

Stores Nos. 81 and 207 Canal-st., on a good thoroughfare and a reasonable rent.

Two-story dwelling, No. 21 Hubert-st., within one block of St. John's Park.

Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling, No. 43 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes, Ridgewood water, &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. B. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

MASONIC LODGE-ROOM.—TO LET, FROM the 1st of May next, for Wednesday and Friday evenings, and the 2d and 4th Saturdays the elegant and thoroughly-ventilated lodge-room, 35x50 feet, with one large and five small ante-rooms, now furnishing for Kane Lodge at the northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st. Apply to THOS. S. SOMMERS, Esq., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—THE large basement room, adapted for a first-class restaurant and billiard-saloon, in the marble building known as Wood's Building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Dimensions of room, 56x130 feet, with kitchen and entrance on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE 3-STORY brick house No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in superior order, with the modern conveniences, including first-class gas fixtures. For terms and a card to examine the premises, apply to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 169 Water-st., or WM. KEVAN, No. 116 Water-st. Rent, $1,000.

TO LET—THE LARGER PART OF NO. 7 ABINGdon-square, replete with every modern convenience. A small family, without children, preferred. Most of the rent may be paid in taking care of my offices during the Summer, and boarding my family during the Winter. A most healthful location. Inquire on the premises of J. W. CLOWES.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN PROSPECT-STREET, New-Rochelle, most pleasantly situated, fine lawn, well furnished with shade and fruit trees, five minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven dépôt; house large; nine rooms, kitchen, on the first floor three rooms. For information, call on Mr. EDWARD C. BOGART, No. 149 William-st.

TO LET—$400—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry—second house west of Henry-st.—in good order; water in kitchen; extension, with stained-glass doors, gas-fixtures, inside blinds, &c.; or will be sold very low. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO MARBLE DEALERS.—THE OATWELL Marble Works to lease, on Broadway, near 35th-st., with steam-mill, all the buildings, and seven lots of ground; would be rented low for a term of years, separately or together. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 229 Thompson-st., in fine order, and will be let low to a good tenant; also to let, house No. 104 Prince-st.; also to let, house No. 35 West 35th-st.; also to let, house No. 162 West 25th-st. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS—The first-class four-story high stoop dwelling, No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; contains all modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, THE PRETTY TWO-story cottage, with basement and sub cellar, No. 66 Ryerson-st., third street east of Clinton-av., near Myrtle-av.; eight rooms, six pantries, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen; neighborhood first-class. Apply on the premises.

PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board in a private family residing in the above locality. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required. For particulars, address A. Z., Box No. 990 Post-office.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO 318 Lexington-av; has all the modern improvements, with gas fixtures all through. Possession immediately; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of the owner. P. CARROLL, No 446 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY basement house, with carriage-house in the rear, situate in 39th-st., near Lexington-av.; gas fixtures throughout; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-ST., near Wall-st.: store No. 3 Broad st., offices on second floor; No. 3 Broad-st., offices on third floor; and No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent $600. Apply to WALTER ROOME, Manhattan Gas Works, West 18th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MORTON-ST., A LOT 125 feet deep by 25 feet width, very suitable for a stable. Apply by letter to ROBERT SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 172 Forsyth-st., consisting of four rooms on the second floor, two on the third, and back basement. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT three-story houses, between 5th and 6th avs., south side of 45th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE FAMILY HOUSE, No 719 6th-av., near 42d-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, Architect, No. 59 East 13th-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 30 Orchard-st., and two attic bedrooms.

BROADWAY.—THE STORE NO. 298 BROADway, between Reade and Duane sts., with a rear entrance on Manhattan-alley, to let for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE—FOR A term of years; rent low; the four-story store No. 1,153 Broadway, west side, between 35th and 36th sts. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

SALOON TO LET.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED bar and lunch-room, No. 4 Peck-slip, near Pearl-st.; possession immediately. Apply to W. KEVAN, No. 116 Water-st., next to corner of Wall.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STEAM POWER—NOS. 63 AND 65 ELIZABETH-ST.—Rooms to let with good steady power, and well lighted. Apply from 12 to 3 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—STEAM POWER TO LET—STEAM POWER.—Several very light rooms, with steady power. Apply to PETER M. WILSON, No. 121 Green st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 23D-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV.—The two-story and basement house No. 41 (late 33) West 23d-st., a beautiful location—neatly furnished. Immediate possession can be had if required. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or of JAS. B. NICHOLSON, No. 38 West 23d st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished—The first-class brown-stone house, No. 80 East 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park, now occupied by the owner, who is leaving the City. It has every convenience, and privilege in the Park, and is in all respects a desirable residence. Apply on the premises, or to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN CLEEVER-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, brick, with furnaces, bath rooms, water, gas, &c.; location pleasant and desirable; rent $550. For particulars inquire of J. M. CLARK, Room No. 14, 335 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—With the improvements, 10 minutes from Fulton Ferry; has a large garden, four grape vines. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 290 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 209 5th-av., first house above Madison-square; a complete modern house, elegantly furnished, medium size, English basement. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, THE very desirable brown stone front house and furniture, No. 7 West 30th-st., third house from 5th-av., towards Broadway; the family going to Europe. Apply on the premises after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 46 COLUMbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry; part of the rent will be taken in board if desired; it is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Apply as above.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY THE COMfortably-furnished house No. 286 West 22d-st.; has the modern conveniences and is in perfect order. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP CHANGE.—MR. WILLIAM BLACKHAM is no longer a member of the firm of Munn, Blackham & Marsh. The undersigned will continue the Note and Exchange business under the style of MUNN & MARSH, and will alone sign in settlement of the affairs of the late firm.
EDWARD S MUNN.
STEWART C. MARSH, Jr.

NOTICE.—A. A. ROBBINS & CO., FORMERLY HASKELL & ROBBINS, announce the withdrawal of Mr. C. H. HASKELL, the above said firm being dissolved this day by mutual consent. A. A. ROBBINS will continue on with the business.
NEW YORK, April 12, 1860.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXISTing under the firm of Ahrens & Tienken, was dissolved on the 4th of April, 1860, by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be carried on in the name of W. AHRENS, No. 198 Elm-st. CLAUS TIENKEN.

FAMILY SEWING AND MACHINE OPERATING.—Ladies wanting family sewing done with machine, either at their own houses or otherwise, will find it to their advantage to apply at the sewing room of the Industrial Association, No. 20 4th-av., top floor.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April [illegible], at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 19.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $120.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 10 Faubourg Montmartre.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'ay, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock A. M.

The AFRICA will sail on the 9th of May.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

For the better accommodation of Delegates and persons desirous of attending the approaching Convention, to be held at Charleston, S. C., on Monday, the 23d inst., it has been decided to dispatch three steamers the week previous to the Convention, commencing with the COLUMBIA, on Monday, April 16, to be followed by NASHVILLE, on Wednesday, 18, and the MARION, Friday, 20.

Passengers by the COLUMBIA and NASHVILLE will arrive out by the former on Wednesday night, and the latter Friday night, thus affording an excellent opportunity to many who would prefer a few days in Charleston.

The MARION, leaving here Friday, will arrive on Sunday night, landing her passengers in ample time for the opening session, Monday forenoon.

The above steamers leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Rates of passage by this line are as follows, with through tickets:

To Charleston, S. C.	$15 00	To New-Orleans, La.	$39 75
To Augusta, Ga.	17 50	To Knoxville, Tenn.	25 50
To Atlanta, Ga.	21 00	To Nashville, Tenn.	27 75
To Columbia, S. C.	20 00	To Memphis, Tenn.	31 75
To Montgomery, Ala.	25 00	To Chattanooga, Tean.	25 00
To Mobile Ala.	35 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, April 19, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15, including carriage fare at connecting points.

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on SATURDAY, April 21. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, April 21, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 28th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!

On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS.

Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.

NO TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.

By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, April 7, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, April 8, 8 A. M.	Saturday, April 7, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, April 10, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, April 8, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, April 11, 8 A. M.	Monday, April 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, April 12, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, April 10, 11 A. M.
Friday, April 13, 10 A. M.	Wed'day, April 11, 12 M.
Sat'day, April 14, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, April 12, 1 P. M.
Sunday, April 15, 10 A. M.	Friday, April 13, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, April 17, 2½ P. M.	Sunday, April 15, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, April 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, April 16, 12 M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state-room accommodations.

Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.

Forward deck passage $1.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.

D. A. MILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

SPEED, ACCOMMODATIONS AND FARE UNEQUALED.—Afternoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE UNION CONVENTION at Troy will leave in the *Francis Skiddy*, from the foot of Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 6 P. M. Delegates who have not reported will please send in their names to the Chairman, Gen. F. A. TALLMADGE, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. She is the only boat that way. Bills of freight through at contract prices on the Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every day in the week, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill, making the usual landings; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos-st.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 88 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $3 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 6:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:00 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M. Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Express Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe via Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

AGRICULTURAL.

BLOOMINGDALE NURSERY.
SPRING OF 1860.

Now ready for delivery, a fine stock of DWARF FRUIT, SHADE and EVERGREEN TREES, GRAPEVINES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c., in great variety. Also, one of the finest collections of ROSES ever offered.

DAVID CLARK, Broadway and 77th-st.

Orders left at No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., promptly attended to.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO.

A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash, salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos.

A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

GARDEN SEEDS.—THE MOST APPROVED VArieties of vegetable and flower seeds, all fresh, and of superior qualities. Nearly all sorts at three cents a packet, (to dealers in quantity at $2 a hundred, and by the ounce, pound, quart or bushel, at proportionably reduced prices.)

Choice assortments of annual flower seeds, in forty varieties, with directions for their culture, for $1. Spring bulbs, dahlias, &c. Grasses and clovers of all sorts. A very superior mixed lawn grass, (European and American seed,) by the quart, at 16 cents; $3 50 per bushel.

Garden tools, gardening books, bird seeds of all kinds; garden and green house plants, fruit and ornamental trees, rhubarb, Asparagus, early cabbage and cauliflower plants, early seed potatoes, &c., &c.

Catalogues on application, and orders by mail promptly attended to. JERSEY CITY SEED STORE, No. 12 Exchange-place, Jersey City, New Ferry Block, near the Ferry.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY STONE and Henry A. Stone, her husband, against EDWARD MARTINDALE and Mary M., his wife, Anthony J. Bleecker, James H. McMillan and Stephen Upson.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 64 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March, 1860.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of March, 1860.—Dated, April 2, 1860. ALBERT CARDOZO, Pl'ffs.' Att'y.

ap3-law10wT*.

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JACOB SUNDERLIN, plaintiff, against JOSIAH SRARR, defendant.—To the defendant, JOSIAH STARR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Pougkeepsie city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 5, 1860.

J. F. BARNARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ap10-law6wTu

To the defendant: The complaint referred to in above summons was this day filed in the Dutchess County Clerk's office at Poughkeepsie.—Dated Poughkeepsie, April 5, 1860. J. F. BARNARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.

MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

n15-law6mTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day at their office, No. 69 South-st., it was unanimously

Resolved, That Pilots JOHN MAGINN and JOHN MARTINO, be, and are suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilots, for a term of three months from this date, for violation of the rules and regulations duly made and promulgated by the Board, and that all persons employing them will be liable to the penalty prescribed by section 29 of the Pilot Act now in force.

By order, F. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.

[Ext. from Sec. 29, Pilot Laws.]

Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot, any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, except such as are exempt by virtue of this act or any master or person on board a steam-tug or tow-boat, who shall tow such vessel or vessels, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of one hundred dollars.

PROPOSALS.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—PROposals will be received for the construction of a car-house, passenger dépôt and offices at Hunter's Point, opposite 34th-st., New-York, until Wednesday, April 25, 1860. Plans may be seen and specifications of the work may be examined at the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, South Ferry, Brooklyn, and every information will be given daily from 10 to 12 o'clock.

JAMES J. SHIPMAN, Engineer.

BROOKLYN, April 12, 1860.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTING WALLS.—PERSONS ABOUT painting the walls of their parlors, dining-rooms, entries, stores, &c., and wish to combine beauty and durability with economy, would do well to call and examine the Patent Silxine Paint; its tints are superior to the most beautiful decription, and it is warranted superior to the best specimen of zinc or lead painting, and at about half the cost. Specimens may be seen at the inventor's office. J. S. D'ORSAY, House Decorator, 586 Broadway.